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ABSTRACT

A bibliography and program listing surveys publications and programs dealing with welfare of American Indian children. Topics include child abuse/neglect, child development and health, parent education, counseling, social work practice among American Indians, legal/jurisdictional issues in delivering child welfare services to American Indians, foster care/adoption, legal services, social and family services, child welfare worker training programs, child rights and advocacy, and American Indian resource centers. The bibliography lists approximately 375 publications dating principally from the 1970's with some publications from the 1960's and early 1980's included. Entries are alphabetical by author and most contain annotation, availability information, and source of reference. Publication types include books, articles, Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) documents, research and project reports, unpublished reports, directories, state and federal government publications, Congressional hearings/reports, films, and audiotapes. The program directory lists approximately 80 program/projects arranged alphabetically by state. Entries typically include contact address and description of the program/project. Also included are 20 sources used to compile the bibliography and 4 sources used to compile the program listing. (LFL)

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An Annotated Bibliography for Indian Child Welfare.

Compiled by: Nancy Gale
LINKAGES Project Coordinator

November 10, 1982

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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November 10, 1982

BIBLIOGRAPHY

SOURCES

1. Special Adoptions: An Annotated Bibliography on Transracial, Transcultural, and Nonconventional Adoption and Minority Children. Developed by S. Peter Kim, M.D. and the American Academy of Child Psychiatry, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services Publication No. (ADM)81-1094. 1981.

2. Native Americans and Child Abuse and Neglect. Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information, February 1981.

3. Bibliography Relating To Native Americans, National Indian Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center, 819 S. Denver, Tulsa, OK 74119. 918-583-3213.

4. Cultural Bibliography Relating To Native Americans, National Indian Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center, 819 S. Denver, Tulsa, OK 74119. 918-583-3213

5. Working with Indian Clients, Child Welfare Training Resources Fair, Sept. 16-17, 1980, Austin, TX; Region VI Child Welfare Training Center, Tulane Univ. School of Social Work, New Orleans, LA; prepared by J. Terry Pardeck, Researcher; Rebecca L. Hegar, M.S.S.W., Research Assistant; Beverly Benton, M.S.W., Research Assistant.

6. Working with Indian Clients, Bibliography, Prepared by: Carolyn Dennis, Research Assistant; Karen Guariguata, Research Associate; Helen Schlegel, Information Specialist; Jim Spearly, Legal Research Associate.

7. Native Americans, Bibliography, Prepared by: Carolyn Dennis, Research Assistant; Karen Guariguata, Research Associate; Helen Schlegel, Information Specialist.

8. Working with Minorities, Bibliography, Prepared by: Carolyn Dennis, Research Assistant; Karen Guariguata, Research Associate; Helen Schlegel, Information Specialist.

9. Bibliography Relating to Off Reservation Indians (Urban), National Indian Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center, 819 S. Denver, Tulsa, OK 74119. 918-583-3213.

10. Bibliography of Parenting Educating Education for Native Americans, National Indian Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center, 819 S. Denver, Tulsa, OK 74119. 918-583-3213.

11. Legal Bibliography Relating to Native Americans, National Indian Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center, 819 S. Denver, Tulsa, OK 74119. 918-583-3213.

12. Brief General Annotated Bibliography, Native Americans: Social Work, Legal, Psychological, Health, National Indian Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center, 819 S. Denver, Tulsa, OK 74119. 918-583-3213.

13. Lawrence Indian Center

14. Bruce Davies, "Implementing the Indian Child Welfare Act," Prepared under a grant from the Legal Services Corporation Research Institute, May 1981.

15. Indian Child Welfare Program, Jewish Family and Children's Service of Phoenix.

16. Annotated Bibliography of Ethnicity and Child Welfare, National Indian Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center, 6539 E. 31st St., Suite #1, Tulsa, OK 74135. (918) 663-9894

17. Bibliography of Native American Foster and Adoptive Care, National Indian Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center, 6539 East 31st St., Tulsa, OK 74145.

18. ERIC, 12/81

19. Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information Search of Health Planning and Administration Database.

20. Child Welfare Inservice Training Curriculum, Training Resources with Cultural Perspectives. Materials developed by Creative Associates, Inc., Washington, D.C., under contract with Children's Bureau, Administration for Children, Youth and Families, Office of Human Development Services, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Contract # HEW 105-80-C-057.

21.

4

Administration for Native Americans, A Child Welfare Services Assessment Procedure, January, 1982.

A paper prepared by Paige Cottingham, Connecticut College Intern. It describes the child welfare assessment procedures used by the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe. The Minnesota Chippewa Tribe has created a systematic approach to assess its child welfare services as the result of a project funded by the Children's Bureau (HHS). The procedure has been packaged into this 14-page document which may be used as a reference tool by tribes seeking an efficient framework for the assessment of their needs and delivery methods in the area of child welfare services.

The paper may be obtained, without charge, from: Sharon McCully, Administration for Native Americans, 330 Independence Ave.,SW Room 5300, Washington, DC 20201

Administration for Native Americans, Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978; Questions and Answers, Washington, 1979, p. 12.

SOURCE #14

Department of Health and Human Services.

SOURCE #15

"Adoptalk," Article on Indian Adoption Program, December, 1977, p. 15.

SOURCE #5

Alaska Dept. of Health and Social Services, Task Force on Foster Family Services. Foster Family Services: Recommendations For Improvements. Juneau, Alaska: 1977. 41 pp.
Availability: Division of Social Services, Dept. of Health and Social Services, Pouch NO-5, Juneau, Alaska 99811.
Price: no charge.

5

SOURCE: #1

193. Allen, J.R. The Indian adolescent: Psychosocial tasks of the Plains Indian of Western Oklahoma. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* 43(3):368–375, April 1973.

Adolescence is generally viewed as a time of psychosocial turmoil. For the Native American Indian, this time of life brings forth problems of greater complexity than those of the adolescent of the dominant culture. This paper describes the dilemma of the Indian adolescent, who has moved from nurturance by and among his people to schooling under the authority of the white man and who must find an identity somewhere between two worlds in which he cannot be whole.

SOURCE #14

American Academy of Child Psychiatry. Supportive Care Custody, Placement and Adoption of American Indian Children. Washington, D.C.: American Academy of Child Psychiatry.

SOURCE #15

National Conference sponsored by American Academy of Child Psychiatry, April, 1977, Bottle Hollow, Utah, p. 29-34, program review.

CARD 1 of 2.

SOURCE: #1

6. American Academy of Child Psychiatry. *Warm Springs: A Case Study Approach to Recognizing the Strengths of American Indian and Alaska Native Families.* Washington, D.C.: American Academy of Child Psychiatry, 1980.

In November 1979, the American Academy of Child Psychiatry convened on the Warm Springs Reservation, 150 tribal social service and court workers, for a 3-day seminar to share insights, ideas, and experiences dealing with Indian child welfare and adoption cases. This training manual is the result of their efforts to develop fresh approaches to resolving these cases.

This manual is designed to foster cooperative, coordinated approaches to resolving Indian child welfare cases. The manual is for social and mental health workers, tribal judges and counselors, and all those whose work brings them into frontline involvement with Indian children, their families, and tribes. Basic, elemental approaches to child welfare cases which occur on reservations are presented.

Swenson, Janet and Rosenthal, Gail, listed as author/SOURCE #14

CARD 2 of 2. SOURCE: #1 6

Three case studies involving neglect of an infant, custody of a young child, and delinquency of a teenager are presented. The facts have been drawn from actual cases and also from the knowledge and experience of the child welfare workers who came to the Warm Springs Seminar. The case studies do not, and could not, represent all of the situations which tribal social service and court personnel encounter. However, the situations chosen rank high on the roster of types of cases which regularly challenge tribal workers.

Copies available at: American Academy of Child Psychiatry
1424 16th Street, N.W.
Suite 201A
Washington, DC 20036

For $5.00

American Association of Advancement of Science. "Unfinished Business -- 200 Years of Native American and Indian Affairs," two Audio-tapes.

1976 meeting of the American Association of Advancement of Science.

Can be rented from the Region 8 Center for a small fee ($5-$10 with insurance). For more information write Region 8 Resource Center, 1205 Oneida, Denver, CO 80220, or call toll free 1-800-525-0246 from Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming. From outside Region 8 and from Colorado call 1-303-321-3963.

Current as of 5/82

SOURCE: #3

"AHA Training with Indian Court Judges." National CPS Newsletter 3 (1975): 3. Published by the American Humane Association, Children's Division, Denver, Colorado.

SOURCE: #2

The Case of Mary Jo Two Elk.
New Mexico Univ. School of Law, Albuquerque. American Indian Law Center.
synchronized color slides-audiocassette (15 min.)
Available from: American Indian Law Center, University of New Mexico School of Law, 1117 Stanford NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131
1978

The case of a young Indian girl is followed to illustrate the need for a Tribal Children's Code and Children's Court to protect the rights of children. The child was unwillingly abandoned by her parents. The attempts of a neighbor and an uncle to resolve her case through the Tribal Adult Court and the difficulties they encountered are noted. The importance of quickly resolving a child's case for the well-being of the child is stressed.

Descriptors: native americans, child neglect, childrens rights, legal processes, child protection laws.

SOURCE: #2

Final Report. Training and Technical Assistance to Develop, Revise and Supplement Indian Tribal Codes and Court Procedures on Child Abuse and Neglect.
New Mexico Univ., Albuquerque. American Indian Law Center.
Prepared for: Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C., 9 pp., July 1, 1977.
July 1, 1977.

In this 2-year project, 5-day training sessions were conducted on 10 representative reservations for tribal personnel who worked with children in any capacity. Training sessions were conducted by staff attorneys from the American Indian Law Center assisted by an Indian law student. The basic instructional tool for these sessions was the Model Children's Code, published by the American Indian Law Center. The project had the dual purpose of training people in current juvenile law and of providing tribes with the impetus to enact legislation that will comply with the law regarding tribal jurisdiction without jeopardizing Indian values and traditions. Each group was invited to decide the type of technical assistance it would like to have in 3-day follow-up periods, and the various kinds of follow-up assistance requested are described. On the basis of this experience, several suggestions are offered for similar future programs.

Descriptors: professional training, native americans, cultural values, child abuse laws.

SOURCE #14

American Indian Lawyer Training Program. Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978: A Law for Our Children. Oakland, California: American Indian Lawyer Training Program, 1980.

Resource book for individuals working with this new law. Summary and analysis of Act and regulations and discussion of strategies for implementation. Copies may be obtained from: The American Indian Lawyer Training Program, Inc., 319 MacArthur Boulevard, Oakland, California 94610, (415) 834-9333. $8.50 per copy, group rates are available.

The book may also be ordered from the National Indian Law Library, 1506 Broadway, Boulder, CO 80302. NILL #004153.

SOURCE: #2

Katie White Hawk -- Neglected Child?

New Mexico Univ. School of Law, Albuquerque. American Indian Law Center.

synchronized color slides-audiocassette (23 min.)

Available from: American Indian Law Center, University of New Mexico School of Law, 1117 Stanford NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131

1978

Tribal procedures established for a minor-in-need-of-care case are presented in a case study of suspected child neglect. Various aspects of Tribal Code are stated directly, including the Children's Code, the Indian Civil Rights Act, the petition for hearing, and the minor-in-need-of-care statute. The program emphasizes the benefits of a Children's Code, and the importance of keeping a child with the family.

Descriptors: native americans, legal processes, child protection laws, child neglect, childrens rights.

SOURCE: #2

Legal Aspects of Tribal Management and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect.
New Mexico Univ. School of Law, Albuquerque. American Indian Law Center.
manual (232 pp.); 2 synchronized color slides-audiocassettes (15 min.; 23 min.)
Available from: American Indian Law Center, University of New Mexico School of Law, 1117 Stanford NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131
1978

Guidelines for conducting a 3-day workshop on tribal management and on children's rights are presented. Topics reviewed include program objectives; a legal glossary; introduction to a juvenile code; the Indian Child Welfare Act; the jurisdiction of a juvenile court; the Indian Civil Rights Act; constitutional amendments; preliminary, adjudicatory, and termination hearings; mandatory reporting; and sources of aid. Two slide presentations cover the need for a children's code and children's court, and a minor-in-need-of supervision case.

Descriptors: native americans, legal processes, childrens rights, child protection laws, training, manuals,

SOURCE: #2

Model Children's Code.
New Mexico Univ., Albuquerque. American Indian Law Center.
New Mexico Univ., Albuquerque. American Indian Law Center,
87 pp. 1976.
1976. 1st edition. $6.50/copy

The Model Children's Code was developed to provide a legally correct model that American Indian tribes can use to enact children's codes that fulfill their legal, cultural, and economic needs. The major sections of the Code cover the court system, jurisdiction, juvenile offender procedures, the minor-in-need-of-care, and termination of parental rights. Each section is supplemented with a commentary which discusses the law, its purpose, and cross-references. The subsections cite decisions by state and federal courts which are not binding but which set examples; in addition, laws arising from the Indian Civil Rights Act are discuss The purpose subsections review the section content, explain the reasons for the section's inclusion, and assist in the proper interpretation of the section. Brief guidelines are provided for practical implementation of the Code. Case citations are provided for further study, and a systematic chart of the Code is appended.

Descriptors: **models**, proposed legislation, native americans, legal **processes**, courts, dependency, removing child from home, **juvenile delinquency**.

SOURCE #12

The American Indian Law Center, Univ. of New Mexico School of Law,
1117 Stanford, NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131.

American Indian Lawyer Training Program, SUGGESTED STRATEGIES FOR SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INDIAN CHILD WELFARE ACT OF 1978: A Preliminary Review, September 1979.

Provides, in summary form, an identification of the tasks and responsibilities confronting each level of government and outlines how these levels must interrelate in a coordinated fashion.

Sections include: a summary and analysis of the Act; questions and answers about the Act as it impacts tribal governments, tribal courts, parents and children, tribal-state relations and funding; tasks and strategies for implementing the Act.

The Appendices include: excerpts from the house legislative report; a full text of the ICWA; comments on the regulations; and a glossary of terms.

This may be ordered from the National Indian Law Library, 1506 Broadway, Boulder CO 80302. (NILL #004415) For cost information, write to NILL.

American Indian Lawyer Training Program. The Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978: An Update.

A 50 minute video tape which addresses the following questions: Where are we two years later? What is the status of the implementation process of the ICWA? Are the states cooperating with tribes in order to achieve the objectives of the Act? Are tribal/state agreements being negotiated? What have been the legal challenges to the Act? Can the Act deal effectively with child abuse and neglect? What ideas can tribes pursue in developing family services programs?

Individuals discussing the questions include a doctor of mental health, an Indian social worker, attorneys and tribal court judges.

Purchase Price $105. Rentals not available.
Address orders to AILTP, Publications Division,
319 MacArthur Blvd., Oakland CA 94610.
(415) 834-9333.

American Indian Lawyer Training Program, They Are Young Once But Indian Forever. April 1980.

Edited by Joseph A Meyers. A summary and analysis of investigative hearings on Indian child welfare.

$8.50/copy. Group rates available. May be ordered from AILTP, 319 MacArthur Blvd., Oakland, CA 94610.

SOURCE #20

A summary and transcript of hearings on the Indian Child Welfare Act. Includes recommendations for implementation.

American Indian Social Research and Development Associates, The American Indian Family: Strengths and Stresses, Isleta, New Mexico 87022.

This report is on the proceedings of the Conference on Research Issues held in Phoenix, Arizona, on April 17-19, 1980. Provides an excellent scholarly treatise on the Indian family. Published by the American Indian Social Research and Development Associates, Inc., P.O. Box 381, Isleta, New Mexico 87022.

SOURCE: #3

Anderson, David C. Children of Special Value: Interracial Adoption in America. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1971

SOURCE #19

Adoption or assimilation?
Anderson-Courchene I
Can Nurse .Oct 1978. 74 (9) p38-9. ISSN 0008-4581
Journal Code: CL9
Languages: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: 7901
Subfile: Nursing~
Tags: Comparative Study; Human
Descriptors: *Acculturation: *Adoption: *Assimilation: Canada: *Caucasoid Race: Child: *Cross-Cultural Comparison: *Indians, North American: Nursing Care

12

SOURCE #19

.The psychological impact of adoption for the Indian child.

Le choc psychologique de l'adoption chez l'enfant indien.
Anderson-Courchene E.
Infirm Can .Oct 1978, 20 (10) p34-6, ISSN 0019-9605
Journal Code: G09
Languages: FRENCH
Journal Announcement: 7901
Subfile: Nursing~
Tags: Human
Descriptors: *Acculturation; *Adoption; *Assimilation; Canada; *Caucasoid Race; *Cross-Cultural Comparison; *Indians, North American; Infant; Nursing Care

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SOURCE #8

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A National Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect for Selected Agencies Providing Services to Migrant Farmworker Families. Trainer's and Consultant's Curriculum Manual.
Aranda, R.
InterAmerica Research Associates, Washington, D.C.
Prepared for: Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C. and Indian and Migrant Programs Div. (DHEW), Washington, D.C., 126 pp., 1976
1976

A nationwide curriculum designed to train agency personnel to handle cases of child abuse and neglect among migrant farmworkers is structured in outline form. Topics are listed in an agenda, accompanied by teaching modules. The teaching modules are subdivided into standardized units which cover the content, teaching process plus the participants involved, and objectives of the modules. The topics included in the curriculum encompass reviews of the general problem of abuse and neglect, roles and responsibilities of professionals, team approach to case management, use of central registers, treatment modalities, the life-style and circumstances of migrant farmworkers, entry of the client into the service delivery system, technical problems encountered, migrant social service agency models, and state service delivery models. Active considerations of technical problems on state perspectives, service delivery planning, development of recommendations, reporting out, and implementation of reporting plans are introduced. Selected readings and references to the literature are appended to each teaching module.

Descriptors migrant workers, professional training, social workers, social services agencies.

SOURCE #8

?

Proceedings of a National Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect for Selected Agencies Providing Service to Migrant Farmworker Families.

Aranda, R.; Bensinaiz, C.; Mendoza, E.

InterAmerica Research Associates, Washington, D.C.

Prepared for: Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C. and Indian and Migrant Farmworker Families Div. (DHEW), Washington, D.C., 28 pp., July 1976.

July 1976.

A conference sponsored by the Office of Child Development and the Indian Migrant Programs Division (DHEW) was conducted to provoke the examination of existing services to migrant families, particularly those affected by child abuse or neglect. The workshop involved agencies which deal principally with migrant families. A statement of the problem reviews the migrant farmworker situation, especially as related to child abuse and neglect. A discussion section consisting of edited statements made during the course of the conference covers treatment modalities, programs, and the Texas Migrant Council demonstration project. A lack of literature and training on migrant life-styles was encountered and a national task force on child abuse and neglect in the migrant "streams" was recommended to promote training for state and voluntary agencies. A specific plan of action is appended. 5 references.

Descriptors: conferences, demonstration programs, migrant workers, federal programs.

SOURCE #14

Areen, Judith, "Intervention Between Parent and Child: The Role of the States," 63 Georgetown Law Journal 88, 1975.

vol. pg

Arizona Department of Economic Security. Indian Child Welfare Information Resource Directory.

For use by state, tribal, and BIA social service workers in Arizona. The directory is a practical, easy-to-use handbook that contains information necessary for workers who must handle the cases involving Indian children. Topics include: a synopsis of the ICWA; Arizona tribal listings; the state processes and procedures for notification and transfer of ICWA cases; Arizona tribal data and processes used for case transfer on the Navajo, Papago, and Gila River reservations; a directory of state and tribal court judges and clerks of the Arizona Superior Court; copies of the law: P.L. 95-608; an Indian child information form detailing information that must be documented on an Indian child; sample court petitions for all types of involuntary hearings; a Navajo child welfare article; and listings of all recognized tribes in the U.S. and the corresponding BIA area offices.

For acquisition information, contact Jeanne Landdeck, Special Projects Administrator-735A, Arizona Department of Economic Security, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, Arizona 85007, or telephone (602) 255-4494.

Arizona Department of Economic Security. "The 1978 Indian Child Welfare Act: Arizona's Perspective."

An audio slide presentation reviews the legal tenets of 95-608, discusses the team approach used by Arizona to implement the law, and offers an overview of the cultural relevancy of the passage of this law. It is used in all Basic Skills Workshop training sessions conducted quarterly for new state agency staff and also is available for use by tribes and the BIA.

For acquisition information, contact Jeanne Landdeck, Special Projects Administrator-735A, Arizona Department of Economic Security, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, Arizona 85007, or telephone (602) 255-4494.

Arizona Law Review, Indian Child Welfare: A Jurisdictional Approach, 21:4:1123 1980.

Arizona State University. Education for Social Work Practice for American Indian Families: Introductory Text, (232 pages), developed and edited for The Administration for Children, Youth and Families (HEW) by Eddie F. Brown and Timothy F. Shaughnessy of ASU's American Indian Projects for Community Development, Training and Research.

This material is intended for non-Indian social workers who work with Native American families. ~~Eac[illegible]~~ It is divided into 5 sections entitled: Indian Societies of the Southwest; Extended Family, Parental Roles and Child Rearing Practices; Social Work Practice with Indian Families; The Federal-Tribal Relationship, Significant Legislation and Policy; and Community Resources for American Indians. The content of all five sections is intended to be used by 1) students within schools of social work and 2) social service providers who deal with American Indian people. Each section is organized to present information followed by suggestions on how social workers may utilize what is presented.

Contributing authors include: Evelyn Blanchard; Edwin Garth Brown; John Michael Daley; E. Daniel Edwards; Margie E. Edwards, Inter-tribal Council of Arizona, Inc., and Timothy F. Shauhnessy.

As of 5/82, the volume was not available for distribution pending printing arrangements to be made by the T&TA Division of Children's Bureau (HHS). Contact 755-7730 for more information.

Arizona State University. Eduction for Social Work Practice for American Indian Families: Instructor's Manual (70 pages). Developed and organized by Eddie F. Brown and Timothy F. Shaughnessy for the Administration of Children, Youth and Families (HEW).

To accompany the introductory text of the same title. Includes study questions, activities and exercises.

As of 5/82, the volume was not available for distribution pending printing arrangements to be made by the T and TA Division of Children's Bureau (HHS). Contact 755-7730 for more information.

? author

SOURCE #3

Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc. "Children's Code." Unpublished manuscript. New York: Author, n.d.

SOURCE #16

Association on American Indian Affairs, The Destruction of American Indian Families, 432 Park Avenue South, N.Y., N.Y. 10016 ($3.50). 1977

A 90-page book which contains 14 essays by Indian and non-Indian authors who agree that present state and federal policies, if not subjected to sweeping reform, can only further the destruction of American Indian family life. The essays examine the Indian child-welfare crisis from contemporary, legal and historical perspectives, document the human cost to Indian parents, children and communities, and report on innovative programs designed by Indian tribes. They are a strong indictment of undue separation of Indian children from their families--chiefly as a result of government policy--and a reflection of the current struggle on behalf of the rights of Indian children.

author - S.E. Unger

? author

SOURCE #3

"Indian Child Welfare and the Schools." Indian Affairs, 72 (1968): 1-3. Bulletin published by the Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc., New York.

SOURCE #17

Published with articles regularly on the subject.

Association on American Indian Affairs, Indian Family Defense. 432 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10016.

Complimentary subscriptions to this excellent newsletter ~~magazine~~ are available at no cost. Just write AAIA. The magazine carries information and news about legal cases and precedents affecting Indian families, especially Indian adoption, foster care, and other related issues. Also has articles on developments relating to the Indian Child Welfare Act and other legislation affecting Indian families and children, and information about model programs being funded and provided by Indian agencies that address the needs and concerns of Indian children and families.

Issue #11, February 1979, is an 11-page issue which examines the ICWA in detail. Articles include an analysis of the Act, an extensive discussion of the legal background of the Act, and a reprint of the Act.

Association of American Indian and Alaska Native Social Workers, Inc. The Association.

A newsletter published four times a year.

Content focuses on social services issues which affect American Indian people. Subscription rate for non-members of the publishing association is $6 per year. Contact: Christine Lowery, Secretary, 6614 W. Cheery Lynn Rd., Phoenix, AZ 85033.

Baker, Cynthia Christy, A Resource Guide to Work with American Indian and Spanish Speaking Clients, 1981.

This resource guide includes a 5-page compilation of written references and audio-visual materials relating to American Indian child and family welfare. It was prepared under a grant (#90-CT-1953) from the Administration for Children, Youth and Families (HHS). For further information, contact:

Region VI Child Welfare Training Center
School of Social Work
Tulane University
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118
(504) 865-5314

Barsh, Russell Lawrence, "The Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978: A critical Analysis," Hastings Law Journal, V. 31, July 1980: 1287-1336.

Bennett, Robert L., "The Indian Child in Need," in the Native Nevadan, October 6, 1978.

A 2½ page article discussing the following topics: Indian child placement; drug abuse among Indian children; necessity for children's codes; legislative responsibility of tribal governments for Indian youth; cultural response to environment; tribally-operated children's homes; tribal court jurisdiction over Indian children; permissiveness as a child rearing technique; the reality of an Indian child's having to live in two worlds.

For information on reprints of the article, contact: The Native Nevadan, 650 South Rock Boulevard, Reno NV 89502. Refer to Vol. XV, No. 8.

SOURCE #13

Bennett, Robert L., Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 Handbook, National American Court Judges Association, Washington, D. C., 1980.

SOURCE #3

Bennett, Robert L. "Off-Reservation Placement--The Blackfeet." Unpublished manuscript, n.d. Obtained from library of American Indian Law Center, Albuquerque, NM.

SOURCE #16

Bergman, Robert L. "Boarding Schools and the Psychological Problems of Indian Children." Paper made available by the Shiprock Indian Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Shiprock, NM, undated, 18 pp. (mimeographed)

The author, a staff psychiatrist for the Division of Indian Health on the Navajo Indian reservation, discusses the adjustment problems and their emotional consequences for Indian children who are separated from their families and maintained in government boarding schools. Particular areas discussed are the culture value conflicts between the child's family and tribe and the school program, the lack of parent surrogates to whom the child can attach emotionally, the lack of adequate school personnel, and the educational deficiencies in the children due to difficulties with the English language.

SOURCE #16

Bergman, Robert L. "A Second Report on the Problems of Boarding Schools." Paper made available by the Shiprock Indian Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Shiprock, NM, undated, 14 pp. (mimeographed)

This is a follow-up report of the previously noted study of the problem of Navajo Indian children in boarding schools. This report by Dr. Gergman is based on more intensive observation of the boarding school situation. One problem particularly stressed is the inadequacy of dormitory staff and the implications of this for the Indian child who is separated from his family.

SOURCE #3

Bergman, Robert L., and Goldstein, George S. "The Model Dorm--Changing Indian Boarding Schools." Unpublished manuscript. Window Rock, Ariz: Navajo Area Bureau of Indian Affairs, Branch of Education, n.d.

SOURCE #19

Anglo adoptions of native Americans: repercussions in adolescence.
Berlin IN
J Am Acad Child Psychiatry .Spring 1978, 17 (2) p387-8.
ISSN 0002-7138 Journal Code: H54
Languages: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: 7810
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
Tags: Human
Descriptors: Adolescence; •Child Development; Child: Cultural Characteristics; •Foster Home Care; •Indians, North American; United States

SOURCE #8

Migrant Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Project.
Bermea, M.; Moreno, H.
Texas Migrant Council, Laredo. National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (DHEW), Washington, D.C.
P. O. Box 917; Laredo, TX 78040
Jul 75-Jun 78

Research Purpose: To test and evaluate the feasibility of using the extended family in solving the problem of child maltreatment, and determine the extent of child abuse and neglect in the migrant community.
Research Methodology: Data will be compiled from general case profiles and extensive followup done at home and at work.
Research Results: Cultural programs have been developed for health providers, social workers, and other professionals working with migrants in northern states. Audiovisual and Spanish-language materials have also been prepared.
Publications: (1) Texas Migrant Council, Inc. ""Cultural and Social Service Delivery System Training Packet.'' San Antonio, Tex., November 1977. (2) ""Findings of Child Abuse and Neglect Symposium: Migrant Farmworkers and Their Families.'' Laredo, Tex., Texas Migrant Council, Inc., July 1978.

Descriptors: migrant worker programs, experimental programs, case studies, feasibility studies, family therapy.

SOURCE #3

Berry, Brewton, The Education of American Indians: A Survey of the Literature. Research and Evaluation Report Series No. 35. Prepared for the Special Subcommittee on Indian Education of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, U.S. Senate, 91st Cong., 1st sess. Reprint 1975. Albuquerque: U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1969.

SOURCE #6

Billedeaux, L.D. Multi-Community Services for American Indians, California: Indian Center Inc., 1972.

SOURCE #14

Blanchard, E., and Barsh R. "What is Best for Tribal Children, A Response to Fischler, " Social Work, Vol. 25 (5), 350, September 1980.

SOURCE #20

The authors discuss American Indian child-rearing practices and their implications for social work. The article clarifies some of the most frequently misunderstood provisions of the Indian Child Welfare Act.

SOURCE #20

Blanchard, Evelyn. Social Work Practice With American Indians

Provides an historical background of Northwest Indian tribes, their life-styles, family patterns and values. Includes a discussion of the implications of Indian culture on the delivery of child welfare services.

SOURCE #19

A psychological autopsy of an indian adolescent suicide with implications for community services.
Blanchard JD; Blanchard EL; Roll S
Suicide ,Spring 1976, 6 (1) p3-10, ISSN 0000-V8FO
Journal Code: V8F
Languages: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: 7608
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

This psychological autopsy of the suicidal death of an adolescent Indian boy includes a brief family background, a history of his difficulties, and a report of his psychological evaluation. There is an attempt to understand the societal and familial factors that seem to have prediposed him to commit suicide. The report includes an analysis of the resources currently availeble in Indian communities and a recommendation for the kinds of resources that might prevent suicide in this setting.

Tags: Human; Male
Descriptors: Adolescence; Anger; Community Mental Health Services; Culture; Family Characteristics; Father-Child Relations; *Indians, North American; Mother-Child Relations; New Mexico; Rural Population; Schools; Self Concept; Social Change; *Suicide; Suicide--Prevention and Control (PC)

SOURCE #3

Boggs, Stephen T. "Cultural Change and the Personality of Ojibwa Children." American Anthropologist 60 (1958): 47-58.

SOURCE: #3

Boggs, Stephen T. "An Interactional Study of Ojibwa Socialization." American Sociological Review 21 (1956): 191-198.

SOURCE #3

Boyer, Bryce L. "Psychoanalytic Insights in Working with Ethnic Minorities." Social Casework 45 (1964): 519-526.

SOURCE #12

November 1964

SOURCE #3

Braswell, Joe. "The Concept of Self and Social Work with American Indians." Paper presented at the National Conference on Social Welfare, 27-31 May, 1973, at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

SOURCE #12

The author states that legislators and professional workers have treated Indian people as though they were objects to be planned for rather than people with a desire and capacity to determine their own future in relation to their needs. He discusses in detail the Indian's concept of self and what this means in a society where tribal values are negatively evaluated. His central thesis is that the solution for American Indians is not to abandon their tribal ways or to be completely assimilated into the dominant culture, but to take the best of both cultures as expressed in the philosophy of "selective acculturation without assimilation."

SOURCE #3

Brightman, Lehman L. "Mental Genocide, Some Notes on Federal Boarding Schools for Indians." Inequality in Education, 7 (1971): 15-19. Published by the Center for Law and Education, Harvard University.

CARD 1 of 2. SOURCE #6

A Conceptual Framework for the Study and Analysis of Indian Communities. Second in a Series of Monographs for Social Work Practice with American Indians.
Brown, Eddie F.
Arizona State Univ., Tempe. School of Social Work.
78 45p.
EDRS Price MF-$0.83 HC-$2.06 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Geographic Source: U.S./ Arizona

Designed for presentation in three two-hour class periods, this five-unit module presents both a conceptual framework for the study and analysis of Indian communities and a guide to instructors in schools of social work for presentation of this framework to students in a classroom setting. Primary focus is upon federally recognized tribal reservations. Unit One deals with the 200 year old federal-Indian trust relationship and presents Indian tribal communities as sovereign and separate political entities. Unit Two discusses tribal communities as social systems with developed sub systems and social groupings designed to meet community members' needs. History and effects of federal Indian policy on tribal communities are examined in Unit Three along with the assertion that federal legal obligations and services have had the intended effect of reducing Indian tribal communities from self-reliance to economic dependency. Also explored is the inability of present American Indian communities to meet tribal members' needs; this situation is not the direct fault of Indian tribal systems but the failure of outside institutional systems imposed on tribal communities to alleviate the "Indian Problem". Unit Four examines the concept of Indian self-determination along with its implications for social work

CARD 2 of 2. SOURCE #6

practice. Unit Five deals with social work practice with American Indian communities and states that social workers' understanding of the special conditions afforded Indian tribal communities through treaties and the Constitution provide a base for developing a strong advocate role. Study guide activities are provided to help the learner effectively utilize the conceptual framework presented. (Author/DS)

Descriptors: •American Indians/ •Community Characteristics/ Curriculum Guides/ •Ethnography/ Federal Legislation/ Federal Programs/ Government Role/ Higher Education/ •Learning Modules/ •Research Methodology/ Reservations (Indian)/ •Self Determination/ Social Characteristics/ Social Systems/ •Social Work/ Social Workers/ Teaching Guides/ Treaties/ Tribes

Identifiers: Tribal Sovereignty

SOURCE #5

Brown, Eddie, et. al. Education for Social Work Practice With American Indian Families. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Printing Office. Publication # 90-C-1437.
Availability: Dept. of Human Services.
A training guide for social work students.

SOURCE #13

Tempe, Arizona: School of Social Work, Arizona State University, 1979.

CARD 1 of 2. SOURCE #6

Social Work Practice with American Indians. A Schema for the Identification and Inclusion of American Indian Content Into the Social Work Curriculum.
Brown, Eddie F.; Gilbert, Betty Beetso
Arizona State Univ., Tempe.
78 66p.

Sponsoring Agency: National Inst. of Mental Health (DHEW), Rockville, Md.; Navajo Area School Board Association, Window Rock, Ariz.
EDRS Price MF-$0.83 HC-$3.50 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Geographic Source: U.S./ Arizona
Government: State

Through the Arizona Chapter of the Association of American Indian Social Workers, a panel of key social workers was selected to act as the American Indian Curriculum Task Force. The Task Force developed an appropriate schema whereby American Indian content areas relevant to social work could be identified, presented, and clarified. The four major American Indian content categories identified were: knowledge and skills in organization, planning and administration; knowledge of diverse tribal cultures and culturally relevant intervention skills; overall and specific knowledge of American Indian social policies, problems, and issues; and an awareness of self and social work practice in Indian communities. Among recommendations were that schools of social work within major Indian regions adopt a schema for inclusion of American Indian content into social work curriculum; that an Indian perspective include an American Indian Advisory Curriculum Committee; and that administrators of schools of

CARD 2 of 2. SOURCE #6

social work make available to their faculty members resources according to the needs identified by the Curriculum Task Force. A 15 page selected bibliography on American Indians and social welfare is appended; areas covered include cultural influences, the family and children, aging, alcoholism, urban Indians, and education. (RTS)

Descriptors: American Indian Culture/ *American Indians/ Bibliographies/ College Faculty/ Cultural Context/ *Cultural Interrelationships/ *Curriculum/ *Degree Requirements/ Educational Accountability/ Graduate Study/ Health/ *Higher Education/ Mental Health/ Professional Training/ Social Attitudes/ Social Relations/ Social Responsibility/ *Social Work/ Undergraduate Study

SOURCE #3

Bryde, Rev. John Francis, S.J. "The Sioux Indian Student: A Study of Scholastic Failure and Personality Conflict." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Denver, 1965. Abstract in Dissertation Abstracts 26 (1965/66): 4792.

SOURCE #5

~~U.S.~~ Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs. The American Indians: Answers to 101 Questions. Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SOURCE #14

Bureau of Indian Affairs

BIA Funding Formula for ICWA Grants. ^ 44 Federal Register 69732, Appendix B, Dec. 4, 1979.

SOURCE #13

Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Guidelines for State Courts: Indian Child Custody Proceedings, Part III, Federal Register, Vol. 44, No. 228, Monday, November 26, 1979.

Bureau of Indian Affairs, "Indian Child Welfare Provisions," Federal Register, V. 44, July 31, 1979, pp. 45092-45108.

Which is correct title?

SOURCE #13

. . . "Indian Child Welfare Provisions, Part V," Federal Register, Volume #44.

SOURCE #3

Bureau of Indian Affairs. "Selected Characteristics of Children Receiving Foster Care under Bureau of Indian Affairs Auspices on October 1, 1972." Unpublished manuscript. Washington, D.C.: Author, 1975.

SOURCE #10

Bureau of Indian Affairs. Minutes of a workshop on "Social Services for Parents of Children in Boarding Schools" held in Denver, Colorado, 1-3 April 1970b.

Jerdone, Clare G. "Social Services for Parents of Children in Boarding School." Unpublished manuscript. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Division of Social

SOURCE #14

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Solicitor's Opinion of Nov. 14, 1978 (M-36907). Tribes Retain Concurrent Jurisdiction Over Adoptions in P.L. 280 States.

SOURCE #3

Bureau of Indian Affairs. "A Study of Children in Foster Family Care on October 1, 1962." Unpublished manuscript. Washington, D.C.: Author, 1965.

SOURCE #5

Butler, Carole. Child Protection Services: Cultural and Ethnic Responsiveness.
Tulsa, OK: Nov. 1979.
Availability: National Indian Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center, Tulsa, OK.
Excerpts from presentation at the APWA Northwest Regional Conference, Boise, Idaho.

SOURCE: #2

Lend the Client an Ear.
Butler, R. V.
Bureau of Indian Affairs (Dept. of Interior). Aberdeen, S. Dak.
Public Welfare 23(2):105-110, April 1965.
April 1965.

A sample case of marital discord resulting in child neglect on an Indian reservation illustrates a brief discussion of family unit casework with neglectful parents. Suggestions for proper interaction by the caseworker stress (1) listening and passive action rather than overt control of the situation; (2) home visits made quickly after initial contact with the child to prevent development of hostilities; and (3) the use of separate interviews to understand each client's feelings until they initiate joint interviews on their own. It is strongly recommended that caseworkers be aware of individual feelings as they are expressed in family interaction and the social value system operating within the family unit to avoid misinterpretation of a family's needs. 2 references....

Descriptors: social workers responsibility, client caseworkers, family counseling, interviews, home visits, Indians, family attitudes, social values, native Americans.

SOURCE: #2 26

Makah Child Development Center. Progress Report. January 1975.

Butterfield, M. J.

Makah Child Development Center, Neah Bay, Wash.

Makah Child Development Center, Neah Bay, Wash., 13 pp., January 1975.

January 1975.

Efforts of the Makah Child Development Center, which is operated by the Makah Indian Tribe in Washington and supported with federal funds, are briefly outlined. Coordination of those social service agencies and service units involved with families where child abuse or neglect has occurred has been the most active part of the project to date. Agencies involved include Head Start, day care, the Indian Health Unit, law enforcement, the local school, Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, the Makah Tribal Council, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Progress in effective treatment, early warning, rapid detection, and prevention programs is discussed. A 3-step treatment methodology has been developed to include initial contact, meeting with parents, and referral to appropriate agencies. Although there is no group mandated to monitor interagency communication, regular meetings of all agencies involved in a case are held and services in the areas of emergency food, clothing, and employment have been developed. To promote rapid detection, parent education classes are being developed and the first session of a parent discussion group has been held. A reporting system is being developed and law enforcement officials are in training to implement it. The design of prevention programs is briefly discussed.

Descriptors: native americans, child development centers, demonstration programs, interagency cooperation, detection, prevention.

There is a
1974 Article
by Makah
Tribal Counci

Byler, William. Statistical Survey of Out of Home Placement of Indian Children. New York: Association of American Indian Affairs, 1976.

SOURCE #3

Byler, William; Deloria, Sam; and Gurwitt, Alan. "American Indians and Welfare: The Problem of Child Adoption." Current 158 (1974): 30-37.

SOURCE: #2

Formative Evaluation of the Innovative Demonstration Projects in Child Abuse and Neglect. Third Site Visit Report.
CPI Associates, Inc., Washington, D.C.
CPI Associates, Inc., Washington, D.C., 186 pp., September 29, 1976.
September 29, 1976.

The results of interviews and observations concerning the trends, changes, and progress of the Innovative Demonstration Projects in Child Abuse and Neglect are reported. Individual sites which were evaluated and compared include the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians Child Advocacy Program in Philadelphia, Mississippi; Cook Inlet Native Association Child Abuse and Neglect Program in Anchorage, Alaska; Ah-Be-No-Gee Program at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis; Ku Nak We Sha' Program of the Yakima Indian Nation in Toppenish, Washington; Child Advocacy Resources Expansion Program of the Texas Department of Public Welfare in San Antonio, Texas; Demonstration Project for Coordinated Delivery of Local, State, and Military Social Services to Children in Crisis Residing on a Military Base or in Surrounding Rural Counties run by the Tennessee Department of Human Services at Fort Campbell, Tennessee; Child Abuse and Neglect Services Project run by the Montana Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services in Rosebud County, Montana; and Migrant Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Program run by the Texas Migrant Council in Laredo, Texas. Aspects of each program examined include goals; organizational structure, staffing, scheduling, and facilities; program components; client flow; and implementation issues.

Descriptors: demonstration programs, program evaluation, native americans.

Canadian Council on Social Development. "Native Children in Care," Foster Care and Adoption in Canada, p. 111-122, 1980.

States that in 1977 about 20 percent of all children in care in Canada, that is 15,500 children, were native children. Explores the provision of present child welfare services to Canadian Indian children in the context of the various relationships existing between the federal government and the provinces.

Also explores reasons for the disproportionate number of Indian children in care and discusses statistics and policies concerning adoption of these children.

SOURCE #16

Family Involvement Journal, published by the Canadian Educational Programs P. O. Box 936, Station K, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Vol. 9, No. 4, 1977 (0319-1443).

The articles in this issue of the magazine include "A Canadian Native Program", "Growing up 'Christian'", "The Violence of Oppression" and "I'd like to try to get my People to Stop Drinking." They focus on the kinds of difficulties faced by Indian children as a result of enforced cultural and religious values that are not their own. Excellent first-hand material.

SOURCE #18

The Lummi Indian Demonstration Project.
Carlile, Collin
Washington State Dept. of Social and Health Services, Olympia.
1973 152p.

Available from: Inter-Library Loan, Washington State Library, Olympia, Washington.

Purpose of the Lummi Indian Demonstration Project was to improve the efficiency and utilization of services by locating a Department of Social and Health Services office on the Lummi Indian Reservation, involving Indians as project staff, and identifying and utilizing social welfare resources. Among its activities were to: establish a career ladder specifically designed to train and promote Indian personnel; assist the Lummis to define their needs and goals, to participate in the planning and development of a community-wide social welfare program, and to use local, state, and Federal systems to their optimal advantage; serve as an interpreter and catalyst in helping social agencies in the larger community to better appreciate and understand the Indian community; and promote a recognition and understanding of Indian values in the delivery of welfare services. The project was evaluated by documenting activity patterns and results and by subjective observation, coupled with selected findings from a comparison study of a similar Indian population without comparable project resources. Some findings were: (1) locating an office on the reservation resulted in increased usage of available departmental services, more contacts per case, and more rapid caseload change; and (2) involvement of tribal representatives with project staff gave Indians additional opportunities to cope with bureaucratic systems in meeting their needs.

SOURCE #4

Carlson, Roxanne. "Pride in Indian Heritage for Pre-School Children, Final Evaluation and Progress Report." Project funded by U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Child Development. Butte, Montana: Author 1974.

Carpenter, Edward M., "Social Services, Policies, and Issues," Social Casework, Vol. 61, No. 8, October, 1980.

SOURCE: #1

36. Chambers, D.E. Willingness to adopt atypical children. *Child Welfare* 49(5):275–279, May 1970.

Willingness to adopt atypical children appears to be high for children who are under 5 years of age, who are physically handicapped, are slow learners, or are of American Indian or Spanish-American parentage.

SOURCE #19

.Point of contact.
Point de contact.
Chapman L; Roberts E
Infirm Can ,Oct 1978, 20 (10) p26-8. ISSN 0019-9605
Journal Code: G09
Languages: FRENCH
Journal Announcement: 7901
Subfile: Nursing~
Tags: Female; Human
Descriptors: Child Health Services; Child; •Delivery of Health Care; •Indians, North American; Maternal Health Services; Ontario; Pregnancy; Preventive Health Services; •Primary Health Care

Editors of Child Protection Report, National Directory of Children and Youth Services: 1981-82 Edition.

The directory contains 25,000 listings, 550 pages and includes:

- Key information about every social services agency, health department, and juvenile court/youth agency at the state level and in all 3,104 counties and independent cities in the nation.
- Listings of more than 2,000 licensed private providers.
- Clear descriptions of state and local service bureaucracies -- including court jurisdictions.
- A "Who's Who" of Reagan Administration managers of all agencies dealing with concerns of young people and their families.
- Senate and House Committee members and staffers responsible for writing legislation affecting young people.
- Guides to runaway youth shelters and federally-funded resource centers and information clearinghouses.
- A complete listing of national organizations -- professional and advocacy -- serving young people.

Copies may be ordered from CPR Directory Services Co., 1301 20th St., NW Washington, DC 20036, (202) 785-4061 at $42.00 each.

SOURCE #15

Child Welfare League of America, Inc.,
"Adoption Report," Vol. 2, No. 1 (Winter, 1977).

Child Welfare League of America, Inc. Directory: Child Welfare League of America, revised every January.

The CWLA annual Directory is issued in two volumes every January. In addition to listing all affiliated agencies by address, administrative officer, and services provided, the Directory includes the League's program of activities, and its eight regional training conference areas. Since membership in the League signifies a dedication to the highest standards of service for children and their families, the Directory is an indispensable child welfare resource.

Child Welfare League of America, Inc., 67 Irving Place, New York, NY 10003.

CATALOG AVAILABLE: CWLA's catalog of audio visual materials lists a comprehensive collection of select films, slide shows, video tapes and audio cassettes on child welfare services. It includes a description of each item by subject, along with equipment needed, rental fees and policies. The A/V Lending Library is one of several services provided by CWLA's Informational Resource Services.

Write or call for your free catalog to: CWLA Informational Resource Services, Librarian, 67 Irving Place, New York, NY 10003, (212) 254-7410.

SOURCE #9

Child Welfare League of America, Inc. Preliminary Statement on Social Work Service for Children In Their Own Homes. New York: Author, 1968a.

SOURCE #10

Child Welfare League of America, Inc. Standards for Services for Unmarried Parents. New York: Auth~~er~~, 1971.

Child Welfare League of America Publications.

Distribues a wide variety of child welfare publications including books and materials on the following subjects:

CWLA Standards Series
Directory
Administration/Finance
Human Services Secretary
CWLA Hecht Institute
Child and Youth Centered Information System
Board Membership
Adoption
Foster Family Care/Foster Parent Education
Foster Parent Curricula
Parents of Children in Placement
Group Care/Group Homes/Residential Treatment/Child
Child Care Worker Training
Child Welfare (General)
Child Development
Day Care
Teenage Pregnancy/Young Families
A/V Lending Library
Child Abuse/Neglect
Homemaker Service
Newsletters

Child Welfare League of America, Inc.
67 Irving Place
New York, NY 10003

SOURCE #16

Rosebud County, Northern Cheyenne. "Child Protective Services Rural Guide." DHEW Contract #90-C-623, [redacted] Children's Bureau, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 78-page manual. (mimeographed)

This mimeographed manual of the Rosebudy County, Northern Cheyenne "Children's Services" project gives a brief description of the needs and services, a community needs assessment, and outlines the child protective unit components, emergency intake procedures, problems related to administrative and supervisory support, community education, suspected child abuse and neglect cases, and special concerns in Indian country, with a "Need for Action" summary.

CARD 1 of 2. SOURCE: #2

Indian Child Welfare: A State-of-the-Field Study.

Denver Univ., Colo. Center for Social Research and Development.

Prepared for: Children's Bureau (DHEW), Washington, D.C., (OHD) 76-30095, 421 pp., 1976.

1976.

The findings of a survey of the structure, needs, and practices of child welfare services delivered to American Indian children and their families on and off the reservation include a discussion of the legal and jurisdictional status of Indian tribes and its application to child welfare services. Policies and activities of major service providers are analyzed, and child welfare services for Indians and Alaska natives at 19 field research sites are described. The placement of Indian children with non-Indian families is discussed in terms of the volume and impact of placements; the L.D.S. Indian student placement program; the Adoption Resource Exchange of North America; the Indian adoption program; and the Native American Family and Children's Service. In a chapter on the state-tribal relationships and the development of tribal programs, the Washington State Indian desk, the Navajo experience with purchase-of-service contracts, and the tribal involvement in Title XX in Arizona are considered. Social work education for Indians, the state of the field in Indian child welfare, and implications for policy are also covered. State and local social service agencies are responsible for the provision of child welfare services to Indians, not the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). There are real legal and jurisdictional barriers to the delivery of state services to reservations which exercise extensive powers of self-government. Other barriers include a failure to understand tribal cultures; failure to recognize the special

Baumheimer, E.C. et. al = authors

CARD 2 of 2. SOURCE: #2

legal and cultural factors that arise in providing services to Indians; the relatively low level of Indian involvement in child welfare matters (e.g., foster and adoptive parents); and barriers to the operation of programs by tribal governments and other Indian-run agencies under contract from states or the BIA. The most pressing need is to involve the tribal governments and other Indian organizations in the planning and delivery of child welfare services.

Descriptors: native americans, child welfare, federal state relationship.

SOURCE #5

Availability: Denver Research Institute, Social Research Institute, University of Denver, Denver, CO 80210.
Price: $16.50 complete study.

Indian Child Welfare: A State-of-the-Field Study. Summary of Findings and Discussion of Policy Implications.

Office of Human Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C. Children's Bureau.

Office of Human Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C. Children's Bureau, (OHD) 76-30096, 49 pp., 1976.

1976.

The findings and policy implications of a research project on the state of Indian child welfare are summarized and analyzed. State and county social service agencies are responsible for providing child welfare services to Indians as well as to other residents. Legal and jurisdictional barriers make delivery of state services to certain reservations difficult. Cultural factors, including the failure of non-Indian social service personnel to understand tribal cultures, also hinder effective delivery of services. Many Indian families consider that their children are competent to care for themselves at earlier ages than non-Indian families, and children are thus expected to make decisions about their own lives. Thus, older children are often left to care for younger children, which conflicts with some state laws. Four major policy goals are proposed: increased tribal involvement in the planning and delivery of child welfare-related social services; greater study and recognition of inconsistencies between Indian tribal cultures and current child welfare service techniques, standards, and goals; placements of Indian children in Indian adoptive and foster homes; and the commitment of resources to meet the unmet needs of Indian families and children.

Descriptors: native americans, services delivery, cultural differences, child welfare.

CARD 1 of 2. SOURCE: #2 34

Legal and Jurisdictional Problems in the Delivery of SRS Child Welfare Services on Indian Reservations.

Denver Univ., Colo. Center for Social Research and Development. Children's Bureau, DHEW,
Prepared for: Social and Rehabilitation Service, Washington, D.C., 102 pp., October 1975.
October 1975.

The legal and jurisdictional problems concerning the delivery of Social and Rehabilitation Service (SRS) affiliated services on reservations were explored. Field research performed at 10 Indian reservations showed that one-third of the county agencies provided no protective services on reservations or only made referrals to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. County, state, and federal agencies appear to be enmeshed in jurisdictional uncertainty; consequently, the services provided tend to consist of a complex chain of referrals, which become increasingly counterproductive to troubled families. Foster care and residential care on reservations are also plagued by problems common to protective services. The patterns of service indicate that (1) there is disagreement about the roles and responsibilities of state or county agencies in providing services; (2) difficulties exist in the licensing of care facilities on reservations; and (3) some state and county courts and state institutions are reluctant to honor tribal court decisions. While major jurisdictional problems require revision of amendments to the Social Security Act, short-term alternatives depend heavily upon the continuation of tribally run child welfare programs. Policy alternatives for the SRS, federal legislators, states, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs are discussed.

Descriptors: native americans, policy formation, administrative policies, child welfare services, residential homes, foster care, legal problems.

CARD 2 of 2. SOURCE #5

Availability: Attn: Kay Sanders, Center for Social Research and Development, Spruce Hall, Room 21, University of Denver, Denver, CO 80208.
Price: $5.50.

SOURCE #14

Model State Adoption Act and Model State Adoption Procedures: Recommendations of the Model Adoption Legislation and Procedures Advisory Panel. 45 Federal Register 10622, Feb. 15, 1980. Available from: Model Adoption Legislation and Procedures Advisory Panel, Children's Bureau, PO Box 1182, Washington, DC 20013, (202) 426-2822.

[illegible] Bureau,
Center for Social [illegible]
Model Adoption

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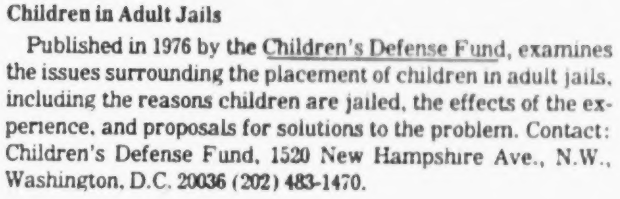
SOURCE #14

Program Instruction: AFDC Foster Care and Day Care Services for Indian Children Under Title IV - A and B of the Social Security Act. DHEW, Social and Rehabilitative Services to State Agencies Administering Approved Plans Under Title IV - A and B of the Social Security Act and Other Interested Agencies.

Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare

Childrens Bureau



Children in Adult Jails

Published in 1976 by the Children's Defense Fund, examines the issues surrounding the placement of children in adult jails, including the reasons children are jailed, the effects of the experience, and proposals for solutions to the problem. Contact: Children's Defense Fund, 1520 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (202) 483-1470.

SOURCE #16

Cingolani, William. "Acculturating the Indian: Federal Policies 1834-1973." Social Work, 18:6 (November, 1973), pp. 24-28.

This is a background article in which the author reviews the Federal Government's policies toward various Indian tribes--policies whose principal aims have been acculturation of the Indian. This article gives reasons for the failure of the acculturating policies and recommends that they be abandoned or redefined.

SOURCE: #2

Child Abuse in Pierce County's Nonwhite Community: A Study of Perceptions and Attitudes.
Clarke, A.; Menzel, R.
Pacific Lutheran Univ., Tacoma, Wash. Office of Ethnic Studies.
Panel for Family Living, Tacoma, Wash., 24 pp., May 1976.
May 1976.

An exploratory survey of nonwhites in the Tacoma-Pierce County, Wash., area was conducted in March 1976 to determine their perception of child abuse and neglect in their communities. Questionnaires were administered, and interviews and discussions were conducted with individual nonwhites who were knowledgeable about child abuse. Respondents were asked to give their perception of the extent of the problem, their knowledge of actual cases, their attitudes toward child abuse and its reporting, their perception of the community's typical response to child abuse and neglect, their personal actions regarding the problem, and suggestions for necessary changes to upgrade services. The sample consisted of 161 subjects: 50 Hispanics, 54 Orientals, 39 blacks, and 18 Native Americans. A majority of the respondents indicated a reluctance to involve the police, were aware of child abuse agencies, and were willing to help upgrade services in their communities. All groups reported higner levels of child neglect than child abuse. Twenty-five percent of the respondents did not believe that the community as a whole suffers when individual families engage in child abuse and neglect. Suggestions are offered to initiate discussions and establish coordination and cooperation between communities and child abuse agencies. 2 references.

Descriptors: prospective studies, cultural factors, minority groups, surveys, community attitudes, community cooperation, role perception.

SOURCE #5

Clark, Bertha; Woodbridge, Clara; Harris, Zella, and Boettcher, Art.
Report of the Voice of Alberta Native Women's Society Foster Care Project.
Alberta, Canada: n.d. 61 pp.
Availability: Voice of Alberta Native Women's Society, 9902 McDonald Avenue, Fort McMurray, Alberta, Canada T9H1F6.
Price: $1.50 for postage and handling.

SOURCE #16

Clark, Erma. "A Nursery School on the Ute Indian Reservation." Childhood Education, 42:7 (April, 1965), pp. 409-413.

This article is based on the author's experiences in instituting a day-care center on the Ute Indian Reservation at the Fort Duquesne Indian Reservation, Utah. Discussion centers around innovations needed to meet the special needs of Indians living there.

Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information,
Native Americans and Child Abuse and Neglect: An
Annotated Information Bibliography. 1981

A computer printout listing documents, research projects, programs, audiovisual materials, and state laws concerning child abuse and neglect among American Indians. The primary source of this information is a computerized data base maintained by the Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information, 1700 North Moore Street, Arlington, VA 22209.

A copy of this bibliography, updated periodically, may be obtained without charge by writing to the above address. The February 1981 printout contains 60 entries.

SOURCE #3

Cohn, Ahhe, et al. "First, Third, and Fourth Site Visit Reports of the Evaluation and Demonstration Program in Child Abuse and Neglect." Sections on the Child Development Center of the Makah Indian Reservation. Prepared for U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Health Resources Administration, 1974.

Coles, Robert. Eskimos, Chicanos, Indians: Vol. IV of Children in Crisis. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1977.

Commission on State-Tribal Relations. State-Tribal Agreements: A Comprehensive Study, May 1981.

Prepared for the Commission by the American Indian Law Center and the National Conference of State Legislatures. Chapter 4 addresses the topic of Social Services. Discusses tribal-state agreements within the states of New Mexico and North Dakota concerning licensing foster and child care centers. Also discusses tribal-state agreements for implementing the ICWA between specific tribes and the states of Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Minnesota, North Carolina, Oregon, and Washington.

Purchase price: $10. Contact the American Indian Law Center,
P.O. Box 4456-Station A, Albuquerque, NM 87196.

SOURCE #3

Community Health and Welfare Council of Hennepin County, Inc. *A Study of the Delivery System of Social Services to the American Indian in the Greater Minneapolis Area*. Minneapolis: Author, 1974.

Forum on Deinstitutionalization: Selected Readings on Children in Adult Jails and Lockups and Removing Children From Adult Jails: A Guide to Action

The U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention has printed a series of readings on the inappropriate institutionalization of children. The readings were prepared by the Community Research Forum of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. The two volumes of this series are collections of readings intended for use by individuals and organizations who are interested in removing children from adult jails and lockups. Contact: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D C 20403

SOURCE #5

Compton, J. *Social Work Education for American Indians.* Denver: Univ. of Denver, 1976. 61 pp.
Availability: Center for Social Research and Development, Denver Research Institute. University of Denver. 2142 High Street. Denver. CO 80208
Price $40.00

SOURCE #3

Compton, John H. "A Brief Examination of the Present State of Theory-Building in Social Work Applied to Indian Groups." Unpublished manuscript. Denver: University of Denver,

SOURCE #3

Cook Inlet Native Association. "Cook Inlet Native Association Child Abuse and Neglect Program." Project application for 1 July 1975-1 July 1976 submitted to U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Child Development, National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. Anchorage: Author, 1975.

SOURCE #3

"Indian Adoption Bibliography." COAC Newsletter (n.d.): n.p. Published by the Council on Adoptable Children, 1205 Olivia Ave., Ann Arbor, MI 48104.

SOURCE #5

Council on Social Work Education. American Indian Task Force Report. New York CSWE, 1973.
Availability: Council on Social Work Education, 345 East 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

SOURCE #18

Mississippi Choctaw Parent Child Development Program: Impact Study.

Crawford, Reva
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Philadelphia.
Jul 1980 97p.
Sponsoring Agency: Bureau of Indian Affairs (Dept. of Interior), Washington, D.C.
EDRS Price - MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: EVALUATIVE REPORT (142)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Mississippi
Journal Announcement: RIEMAR81

The Mississippi Choctaw Parent Child Development Program (PCDP), initially funded by the BIA in 1973 as a pilot project, has had a reservation-wide impact in each of its four main areas of focus: health and nutrition; education; social services; and staff and parent development. There has been a measurable decrease in early childhood infectious diseases and parasitic infections. Participating two and three year old children have shown increased skills in five areas of cognitive development, especially language. As a direct result of PCDP referrals at least 31 families per year received General Assistance and Child Welfare Assistance Payments and 300 parents received some type of training. Prevention of child abuse has been an especially effective area of PCDP Parents, working closely with the program, have increased their understanding of their children and improved their parenting skills. The availability of free, quality care for preschool children has increased family earning power, thereby reducing home tensions and resulting in a more stable family life. PCDP has successfully integrated the total range of services which impact families and, therefore, the development of children. Recommendations for similar programs are included. (SB)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SOURCE #18

Report of the Select Committee on Indian Affairs to the National Congress of American Indians (at) Rapid City, South Dakota.

Congress of the U.S., Washington, D.C. Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

Sep 1978 7p.

EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

A brief summary of activities of the Senate's Select Committee on Indian Affairs from April 1977 to September 1978 is presented in this report along with a status report on more than 30 of the bills which have been referred to the committee (James Abourezk, chairman). The status report on bills includes, among 20 others, a heading entitled jurisdiction and child welfare.

SOURCE #19

Gasoline inhalation: a community challenge.

Daubert M; MacAdam C

Can Nurse .Nov 1980., 76 (10) p24-5. ISSN 0008-4581
Journal Code: CL9
Languages: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: 8103
Subfile: Nursing-
Tags: Human
Descriptors: Adolescence; Child; •Community Mental Health Services; •Gasoline; •Indians, North American; Manitoba; •Petroleum; Substance Use Disorders--Occurrence (OC); •Substance Use Disorders--Prevention and Control (PC)

Davies, Bruce, Implementation of the Indian Child Welfare Act, Native American Rights Fund, Boulder, CO 1981.

An 87 page paper developed by Bruce Davies under a grant from the Legal Services Corporation Research Institute. May 1981.

The paper includes three main sections. Part I deals with preexisting law, the legislative history of the ICWA, and the new policy framework established by the ICWA. Parts II and III describe what has happened since the Act was passed. The fact that the ICWA applies to state and tribal governments in different ways is highlighted. Part II analyzes the portions of the ICWA which are applicable to state court proceedings, and Part III discusses funding and other problems that tribes face in trying to implement their portions of the Act. Within Part II special attention is given to implementing the ICWA in Alaska.

Copies of the paper may be obtained by writing to: The Legal Services Corp., 733 - 15th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005.

SOURCE #3

Davis, Mary J. "Adoptive Placement of American Indian Children with Non-Indian Families: Part II, One Agency's Approach to the Indian Adoption Project." Child Welfare 40 (1961): 12-15.

SOURCE #16

June, 1961

This is the second part of a report of the Indian Adoption Project, sponsored by the Child Welfare League of America and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The role of the adoption agency in the project is explored as well as the agency's impression of the Indian child and his/her adoptability. Some evaluative factors involved in the selection of adoptive families for Indian children are delineated.

Deitrich, Gay. "Transferring Indian Child Welfare Cases," Region 8 News, Vol. 3, No. 2, September 1981.

A five-page article which briefly outlines requirements for transfer of Indian Child Welfare cases from state to tribal court jurisdictions. Followed by a discussion of possible approaches to handling difficulties to insure that the delicate balance of rights secured in the Act does not tip against children and families in favor of systems, agencies or governments.

Outlines questions which caseworkers in Indian regions should routinely ask, and summarizes the results of a survey conducted by the Region 8 Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center between May and November 1980 in North Dakota, South Dakota and Colorado. The purpose of the survey was to gather information about implementation of the Act, the difficulties in that process, and successful and innovative strategies for implementation. Through these contacts, the importance of the transfer process became apparent.

Copies can be obtained from Region 8 Resource Center, 1205 Oneida, Denver, CO 80220.

Department of Family and Community Medicine, "Trends in Infant Feeding Among Southwest American Indians," University of Arizona.

This is a report on a study completed by the Univ of Arizona. The report presents information on trends in infant feeding practices, health consequences of current practices, and efforts that might be taken to improve the health status of southwest Indian children in relation to infant feeding. A copy of the report may be obtained from:

Dr. Cheryl Ritenbaugh,
University of Arizona
Health Sciences Center
College of Medicine
Department of Family and Community Medicine
Tucson, Arizona 85724.

Price: $5.00 per copy

SOURCE #10

Devils Lake Sioux Tribe. "Devils Lake Sioxu Child-Parent Development Center." Budget request justification for project grant no. 87-p-80048/8-02, submitted to U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social and Rehabilition Service, Community Services Administration. Devils Lake, N.D.: Author, 1973.

SOURCE #16

Dinges, Norman G.; and Myra L. Yazzie and Gwen D. Tollefson. "Developmental Intervention for Navajo Family Mental Health." Personnel and Guidance Journal, Vol. 52, No. 6 (February 1974), pp. 390-395.

This brief article illustrates divergent counseling models in settings other than schools, and presents an exciting description of the authors' work with Navajo families. Working from a developmental model, they have identified "transcultural" development tasks for both children and parents. Thus the target is the primary group of the family, and, as they explain, the growth of the family is not distinguishable from that of individuals in the family. The project described further demonstrates the viability of the counseling dimensions model in its use of paraprofessionals to assist in the delivery of services and in research. Extensive evaluation of the project is planned.

43

SOURCE: #2

A System of Neglect: Indian Boarding Schools.
Dlugokinski, E.: Kramer, L.
Oklahoma Univ., Oklahoma City. Dept. of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences.
American Journal of Psychiatry 131(6):670-673, June 1974.
June 1974.

Some of the frustrations and dilemmas that derive from maintaining separate boarding schools for American Indian children are examined. Evidence suggests that boarding school experiences accentuate rather than resolve problems for Indian children. Part of the problem stems from uncertainty over the school system's continued existence, and the broad diversity of approaches and of student body make-up of these schools. Real student participation in boarding school affairs, the facilitation of intra- and interstaff communications, and innovative planning are discouraged or deterred by an emphasis on stability and status quo. The needs of the Indian children should be identified and given priority. Needs include counseling services and innovative teaching techniques, because these children do not learn optimally from traditional classroom techniques. The Indian students are far behind the national norms academically. Problems of acculturation become more severe with the onset of puberty. Counseling activities which would be helpful include group therapies and house meetings, peer-oriented informal rap centers, and course material in which personal adjustment is the major focus. In general, differences in language, culture, philosophy, and traditions among the 30 different tribes represented in the Indian boarding schools are ignored. Many changes in the system will be required to make these schools a force that enhances the growth and development of each Indian youth to his fullest potential. 15 references.

Descriptors: native americans, educational programs, residential schools, institutional abuse and neglect.

Dorsay, Craig. "A Response Concerning a Request for Information on Pretrial Discovery in ICWA Cases," in The Indian Law Support Center Reporter, Vol. IV, No. , 1982, p. 6-7.

Discusses problems in obtaining access to caseworker's raw files for cross-examination purposes. Also discusses the definition of "expert witnesses" in relation to ICWA cases and cites one reported decision, In re M.E.M. (Mont. Sup. Ct. Nov. 12, 1981, 8 Indian Law Reporter 4075) which touches on the issue.

Single copies of the article may be obtained from the Indian Law Support Center, 1506 Braadway, Boulder, CO 80302.

Dorsay, Craig. "The Rights of Non-Indian Parents Under the ICWA," *Indian Law Support Center Reporter*, Vol. IV, No. 4, P. 1 and 3-4, April 1982.

A two-page article that explains a recent Oklahoma ICWA case, *In re J.R.*, No. 57,934 in which the Oklahoma Supreme Court found in essence that a white "parent" has no right under Sec. 1914 of the Indian Child Welfare Act to seek to invalidate adoption proceedings for a violation of the Act.

Copies of the article can be obtained from the Indian Law Support Center, Native American Rights Fund, 1506 Braodway, Boulder,

SOURCE #20

Echohawk, Marlene. *Children of the Eagle*.

This half hour 16mm color film depicts Indian cultural issues using human developmental stages of growth as the organizing theme. Emphasizes the significance of legends, belief systems, ceremonies and traditions in Indian culture; a special focus on the young child and child rearing practices in the Indian community.

Available from:

Northwest Regional Child Welfare
Training Center
University of Washington School
of Social Work
1417 NE 42nd Street
Seattle, WA 98105

Edwards, E. Daniel and Edwards, Margie E. *American Indians: History and Culture, Federal Policies, Implications for Social Work Practice*. University of Utah, School of Social Work. Unpublished paper, 1976.

Edwards, E. Daniel and Edwards, Margie E., "American Indians: Working with Individuals and Groups," *Social Casework*, Vol. 61, No. 8, October, 1980.

SOURCE: #2

Child Abuse and Neglect: Preventable Causes of Mental Retardation.

Eppler, M.; Brown, G.

Alaska State Div. of Public Health, Anchorage. Child Study Center.

Child Abuse and Neglect 1(2-4):309-313, 1977.

1977.

The results of a retrospective case study analysis of the incidence of documented abuse or neglect among 436 cases of mental retardation seen between 1957 and 1973 in Anchorage, Alaska, are reported. Sixty-five of the 436 showed evidence of abuse and neglect prior to identification of their mental retardation. There were 30 cases of moderate neglect, 10 of severe neglect, 11 of moderate abuse, and 14 of severe abuse. The information was deemed highly reliable in 51 cases, moderately reliable in 13 cases, and of low reliability in one case. Higher rates of abuse and neglect were found among Aleuts, Eskimos, and Indians than among Caucasians. Among the 65 cases, 31 were male and 34 were female. It is concluded that abuse and neglect are preventable causes of mental retardation. 10 references.

Descriptors: alaska, incidence, mental retardation, retrospective studies, native americans, eskimos,

SOURCE #3

Falk, Laurence L. "Identity and the Trans-Racially Adopted Child." Lutheran Social Welfare, 9 (1969): 18-25.

SOURCE #14

"Development of a Model Act to Free Children for Permanent Placement - A Case Study in Law and Social Planning," Vol. 13 Family Law Quarterly, pg 257, 1979.

SOURCE: #1

55. Fanshel, D. Far from the reservation: The transracial adoption of American Indian children. A study conducted under the auspices of the Child Welfare League of America, New York, N.Y., 1972.
338 pgs.

The objectives of this study were (1) to develop systematic knowledge about the characteristics of couples who adopted American Indian children and (2) to describe the experiences encountered by the families and children for a 5-year period after the Indian children were placed in adoptive homes. The experiences of 97 families who adopted Indian children were studied. The full sample of adoptive families was interviewed annually for 5 years. The first interview was conducted jointly with the adoptive father and the adoptive mother, while the second was designed to be carried out with adoptive mothers exclusively. The third interview was designed for the father, the fourth for both the husband and wife, and the fifth for adoptive mothers only. Each of several variables, such as religiosity of adoptive family, political orientation, and child-rearing practices, were subjected to statistical tests. It was found that the majority of the Indian children and their adoptive families appeared to be well adjusted, and it was recommended that the practice of transracial adoption be continued and encouraged. Appendixes include (1) agencies placing children through the Indian adoption project, (2) major variables used in the study, and (3) a child progress scale.

Published by the Scarecrow Press, Inc., Metuchen, N.J. SOURCE: #3

SOURCE #3

Fanshel, David. "Indian Adoption Research Project." Child Welfare, 43 (1964): 486-488.

SOURCE #20

Farris, Charles. "American Indian Social Worker Advocates," Social Casework Vol. 57, No. 8, October 1973.

This paper proposes establishing social worker advocates in communities with large Indian populations to reach out to non-reservation Indians, who now outnumber reservation Indians.

SOURCE #5

Farris, Charles E. "A White House Conference on the American Indian." Social Work 18 (1973) 80-86.

SOURCE #16

January, 1973

The author states a case for a White House Conference on the American Indian, to explore and plan for measures to alleviate the major social and economic problems which plague the various Indian tribes. The historical role of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is reviewed. A plea is made for social planners to give recognition to the diversity and heterogeneity of the more than 300 distinct Indian tribal cultures. Special concerns are: health, economics, education, and social welfare.

Farris, Charles E. and Farris, Lorene S., "Indian Children: The Struggle for Survival," Social Work,

Farris, C. E. and S. Farris. "Indian Children: The Struggle for Survival." **Social Work**, 1976, Volume 21, Number 5.

This article points out the fact that American society as a whole has neglected the American Indian and particularly the Indian child. The author presents ways of helping Indians that would take advantage of and capitalize upon native pride, family ties, and cultural heritage.

SOURCE #3

Farris, Charles E. "The American Indian: Social Work Education's Neglected Minority." Journal of Education for Social Work 11 (1975): 37-43.

The author points out that there are many commonalities between the lifestyles and values of American Indians and the profession of social work, yet social work and its practice and educational institutions to a large extent have failed to reach or understand the co cerns of American Indians.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Farris, Charles E.; Neuhring, Elane M.; Terry, Joe E.; Bilecky, Claudia; and Vickers, Ann, "Self-Concept Formation in Indian Children," Social Casework, Vol. 61, No. 8, October, 1980.

Fischler, Ronald S., "Protecting American Indian Children," Social Work, V. 25, Sept. 1980: 341-357.

SOURCE #20

The author examines the Indian Child Welfare Act in light of the history of child advocacy and discusses the probable effect it will have on American Indian children.

SOURCE #5

Ford Foundation. Indian Rights, Indian Law. Videocassette, or 16 mm. Film, 60 min. color, 1978.
Availability: Films Inc., 1144 Wilmette Avenue, Wilmette, IL. 60071.
Price: Video - $475; Rental $50 from Ford Foundation, 366 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
In recent years American Indians have been asserting their rights in court and demanding the fulfillment of the nation's long-standing obligations to them. This film focuses on the work of the Native American Rights Fund (NARF) in such cases as the fight between fourteen tribes and Washington State officials over treaty fishing rights along the Pullayup River; the struggles of the Paiute tribe against the diversion of water from Pyramid Lake in Navada; the religious rights of Indian prisoners; more equitable treatment for Indian school children; and the land-claims suit of the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Tribes in Maine. The film provides a rare glimpse of the litigation process and insight into why the land, resources, and tribal sovereignty are so important in preserving Indian identity.

SOURCE #3

Foster, Mrs. Thomas. Selected Reading List on Adoption. DHEW Publication No. (OHO) 75-71. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1975.

SOURCE #3

Freeman, Daniel. "Adolescent Crisis of the Kiowa-Apache Indian Male." In Minority Group Adolescents in the United States, edited by E. B. Brody, pp. 157-204. Baltimore: William and Wilkins, 1968.

SOURCE #12

Pages 17-47

This article is a comparative analysis of life among the Kiowa-Apache Tribe prior to the Indians' confinement to the reservation, and also of their current life circumstances. Dominant cultural changes which have affected the adjustment of the Apache child, especially the male, are outlined. These include changes in the family structure reversal of relative prestige of younger and older males, the gradual movement of females into leadership roles, and the reversal of parent-child alignments. Central to the discussion are the attempts of the adolescent boy to find substitute adaptations to traditional rights of passage and to find meaningful role models.

Gambrill, Eileen D. and Wiltse, Kermit T. Foster Care: Prescriptions for Change. Public Welfare, 1974, Summer, 39-47.

SOURCE #3

Garrett, Beatrice L. "Review of the Foster Family Care Program on the Devils Lake Sioux Indian Reservation, November-December 1968." Unpublished manuscript. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Child Development, Children's Bureau, 1969.

SOURCE #3

George, Emmett. "System of Placing Indian Foster Children Hit; Loss of Tribal Identity Feared." Chicago Tribune, 29 Sept. 1974.

SOURCE #17

Reprinted by the Council on Adoptable Children,
1205 Olivia Ave., Ann Arbor, MI 48104.

University of Georgia. "Adoption of Special Needs Children Curriculum," developed for Administration for Children, Youth and Families.

Check with Dollie Wolverton for more details.

SOURCE #3

Good Tracks, Jimm G. "Native American Noninterference." Social Work 18 (1973): 30-34.

SOURCE #12

November, 1973, 18:6.

The basic premise of this article is that the native American principle of "noninterference with others" creates an obstacle for social workers trying to practice "intervention," but patience and respect for the principle can enable workers to be effective in Indian communities. The author discusses the Indian client's perception of what the social worker's role should be and how these expectations differ from the workers' definition of their role. Suggestions are made for workers on how best to work with Indian clients.

SOURCE #16

Goodluck, Charlotte Tsoi; and Florence Eckstein. "American Indian Adoption Program: An Ethnic Approach to Child Welfare." White Cloud Journal, Vol. I, Spring 1978.

This article is a review of the Indian Adoption Program sponsored by Jewish Family and Children's Service of Phoenix, AZ, pioneered in 1973, in which the practice of finding culturally appropriate adoptive families for American Indian adoptees was central. The agency tried to place children with their natural extended families or with families of the same tribe. Personal contacts, publicity, and national child welfare organizations helped locate homes. Indian families were encouraged by simplified application forms, home interviews, and lack of a fee. A goal of ensuring tribal inheritance rights for the children is yet to be reached.

SOURCE #14

Goodluck, Charlotte and Brown, Mary Ellen, "Decision Making Regarding American Indian Children and Foster Care,"Jewish Family and Children's Service of Phoenix, 2033 N. 7th Street. Phoenix, Arizona 85006.

Goodluck, Charlotte Tsosi, "Strength of Caring," Social Casework, Vol. 61, No. 8, October, 1980.

Goodluck, Charlotte Tsoi, and Short, Deirdre, "Working with American Indian Parents: A Cultural Approach," Social Casework, Vol. 61, No. 8, October, 1980.

Gorman, Peter W. (Assistant Public Defender for Hennepin County
in Minneapolis, MN)

"Request for Production of Documents" and "Respondent's Partial Interrogatories to Petitioner" relating to Indian Child Welfare Act Case. Both provide an excellent model. These documents were compiled by Mr. Gorman using information supplied by the Dakota Plains Legal Services and by NARF.

For information on copies, contact: Yvette Hall War Bonnet, Dakota Plains Legal Services, P.O. Box 727, Mission SD 57555. (605) 856-4444

SOURCE #16

Granzberg, Gary. "A Note on Delay of Gratification Among the Hopi." The Journal of Social Psychology, 1973, 91: pp. 151-152.

During a year of field work among the Hopi the author conducted a delay-of-gratification experiment among second and third grade Hopi boys and girls. This brief report of his survey indicates the high ability of Hopi children to delay gratification and supports the cross-cultural work of Barry, Bacon, and Child which suggests that horticultural societies, like the Hopi, train their children to be highly responsible in caring for the crop.

SOURCE #16

Granzberg, Gary. "The Psychological Integration of Culture: A Cross-cultural Study of Hopi Type Initiation Rites." Journal of Social Psychology, June, 1973 Vol. 90, pp. 3-7.

A basic premise of psychological-anthropology is that elements of culture can be integrated by underlying psychological phenomena. Whiting applied this premise to initiation rites by hypothesizing that certain initiation and child-rearing patterns are integrated by virtue of the fact that the child rearing creates a specific kind of problem personality that the initiation counteracts. Data from Hopi society suggest that the Hopi's child-rearing pattern of early indulgence followed by strict compliance training leads to disruptive aggression and independence in children which is reduced by an initiation rite employing masks and whipping to help promote compliance and impulse control. The significant cross-cultural association of indulgence-compliance child training and initiation rites with masks and whipping supports this hypothesis and establishes Hopi type initiation and child rearing as another frequently occurring initiation and child-rearing combination that supports the basic premise of psychological anthropology.

Great Lakes Inter-tribal Council, Inc. Retrocession Study for the Wisconsin Indian Reservations under Public Law 280.

A massive three-volume study prepared by GLITC under a year-long research project funded by the Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Written for tribal leaders whose tribes are considering retrocession. Sections specific to child welfare issues include: Section I-G and its appendix which deal in detail with child custody; Section II-B-7 which discusses child custody/ICWA/delinquency problems in relation to PL 280; and two articles within Appendix II-B.

Information on the availability of the study, or parts of it, may be obtained from GLITC, P.O. Box 9, Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin 54538, (715) 588-3324.

SOURCE #14

Green, J., "Domestic Relations Jurisdiction in Montana: State ex rel. Firecrow V. District Court," 3 American Indian Law Review 459, 1975.
Vol. pg.

Guerrero, Manuel P. "Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978: A Response to the Threat to Indian Culture Caused by Foster and Adoptive Placements of Indian Children, " in American Indian Law Review, Vol. 7, Summer 1979, p. 51-77.

The article advances the proposition that the Indian way of life is a unique expression of an identifiable but highly complex culture apart from the non-Indian world. Focuses especially on the concept of the extended family. Demonstrates the sovereignty of Indian tribes and their jurisdiction over their children. Followed by a critical analysis of the ICWA as a legislative means to obviate unjustified placement of Indian children outside their natural homes. Examines the Act and its constitutionality re state courts and non-reservation Indian children.

Guthrie, Jon Roland. Indian Foster Care: A Guide for Indian Foster Parents, Instruction and Technical Services, Oregon City, Oregon.

Hanson, Wynne, "The Urban Indian Woman and Her Family," Social Casework, Vol. 61, No. 8, October, 1980.

Hardin, Mark. Principles of evidence for social workers in preparing a case for termination of parental rights. Permanent Planning in Foster Care: Resources for Training, Portland State University, 1978, 2.4.3-2.4.10.

SOURCE: #2

Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Directory: An Information Guide for Indian Tribes, Other Indian Groups, and Indian Serving Organizations.
Head Start Bureau (DHEW), Washington, D.C. Div. of Indian and Migrant Programs.
Head Start Bureau (DHEW), Washington, D.C. Div. of Indian and Migrant Programs, (OHD) 77-31099, 19 pp., October 1976.
October 1976.

This resource directory is intended as an information guide to provide starting points for obtaining information and technical assistance in the area of child abuse and neglect for Indian tribes, other Indian groups, and Indian serving organizations. The functions of the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect are described, and resource demonstration projects in the various HEW regions are summarized. The child abuse specialist in each of the regions is listed, along with his address and telephone number. Seven child abuse and neglect demonstration projects which focus services on Indian children and their families are briefly reviewed. Reports on Indian child welfare available from HEW are listed, and the model code for Indians developed by the American Indian Law Center at the University of New Mexico is described. Child abuse and neglect publications available from the Government Printing Office and a public relations manual from the National Center are also listed.

Descriptors: native americans, directories, resource materials.

SOURCE #3

Hirsch, Bertram E. "BIA Child Welfare Services." Confidential draft. New York: Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc., 1972.

SOURCE: #2

Foster Family Care: A Handbook for Social Workers.
Horejsi, C. R.
Montana Univ., Missoula. Dept. of Social Work.
Montana Univ., Missoula. Dept. of Social Work. 411 pp., August 1978.
August 1978.

Information and guidelines that may aid in the formation of sound judgements and decisions related to the use of foster family care are offered for social workers. An overview of foster care is provided, and more than 150 questions are discussed concerning the placement decision, the natural parents, permanence planning, the child in foster care, recruitment of foster families, selection of foster families, the matching decision, the foster parents, legal concepts in foster care, issues in foster care for Native American children, and the role of the social worker. Appended are an interview guide, an outline for the assessment of social functioning, a questionnaire for use in the study of foster homes, a list of functional knowledge and skill categories, and a summary of selected information related to a foster home study. Numerous references.

Descriptors: foster care, social workers role, professional training, manuals.

SOURCE #3

Hostbjor, Stella. "Services to the Indian Unmarried Mother on the Reservation." Child Welfare, 40 (1961): 7-9.

SOURCE #16

Howard, William. "Bureau of Indian Affairs: Social Services to School Age Parents." Paper made available by the Shiprock Indian Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Shiprock, NM, undated, 5 pp (mimeographed).

This article addresses itself to the problem of pregnancy among school-age girls who live on Navajo tribal reservations. Social work methods and social services, such as the Maternal and Infant Care Project at Toyei Boarding School in Arizona are discussed. Cultural factors, such as the strong sentiment of Navajo families against the relinquishment of children, are noted, together with their implications for social work practice.

SOURCE #16

Howard, William. "Why Do Children Run Away From Boarding Schools?" Paper made available by the Shiprock Indian Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Shiprock, New Mexico, undated, 9 pages (mimeographed).

The author examines some of the major reasons why Indian children run away from boarding schools. The main focus of the article is on the separation anxiety suffered by the child and the emotional difficulties which result. Suggestions aremade as to how social workers and school staff can help prepare the child for life away from his or her family.

SOURCE #4

Hoyt, Elizabeth D. "Young Indians: Some Problems and Issues of Mental Hygiene." Mental Hygiene 46 (1962): 41-47.

SOURCE #18

Resource Directory: Migrant and Indian Exceptional Children.
Indian Education Training, Inc., Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Jan 1981 47p.
Sponsoring Agency: Department of Education, Washington, D.C.
EDRS Price - MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: DIRECTORY (132)
Geographic Source: U.S.; New Mexico
Journal Announcement: RIENOV81

Designed as a supplementary resource for special education directors and teachers, this directory covers a five state area which includes Arizona, California, New Mexico, Texas, and Washington, and concentrates on targeted resources for Indian and migrant children with exceptional needs. After general discussions of services available for migrant and Indian children and of regulations covering the transfer of information, the directory lists the five states alphabetically, and includes state and regional resource people. Health clinics or hospitals for migrants are named, followed by names of Crippled Children's Services, Indian health facilities, and urban Indian health centers. All health facilities are listed alphabetically under each category by city or town. Where available, types of services are indicated. The last section is a listing of Bureau of Indian Affairs social service agencies. The directory includes all Title IV Indian Education Act projects for Texas. For each state, Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Health Service agency offices are listed under their administrative area office. (Author/CM)

Indian Law Unit of Wisconsin Judicare, Inc., Indian Child Welfare Act: A Tribal Handbook, Wausau, Wisconsin.

A 110 page book prepared by the Indian Law Unit of Wisconsin Judicare, Inc., under a grant from the American Indian Lawyer Training Program, July 1981. The handbook is designed to provide tribes with materials and suggestions for planning and developing their own, tribally specific institutions for providing services to children and families.

Among other things the handbook includes sections on: options available to a tribe seeking to establish control over services to its families and children; the tribal constitution; a model tribal children's code; model rules for licensing Indian foster homes; tribal mechanisms for recognizing and processing problems concerning tribal children; models, and samples of state-tribal agreements; and a sample reassumption petition designed for a tribe within a Public Law 280 state.

Copies of the handbook may be ordered from Wisconsin Juricare, Inc., 408-3rd St., Suite 408, Wausau, Wisconsin 54401. Cost is $11 to cover copying expenses.

SOURCE #9

Indian Nurses of California, Inc. "Urban Indian Child Resource Center." Project application for January 1975-April 1978 submitted to U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Human Development, Office of Child Development, National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. San Pablo, Calif,: Author, 1974.

CARD 1 of 2. SOURCE: #2

American Indian Socialization to Urban Life: Final Report.
Institute for Scientific Analysis, San Francisco, Calif. Native American Research Group.
Prepared for: National Inst. of Mental Health (DHEW), Rockville, Md., 110 pp., 1977.
1977.

For this study of the urbanization of the American Indian, 120 Indian families from the Oakland, California, Indian community were interviewed. One-third were matrilocal; 27 percent were receiving public welfare; and another 10 percent were receiving unemployment benefits. Each family was asked to select one of their children as the ''focal child,'' and a series of questions was developed for these 120 children. Those children who attended school attended 69 different schools, resulting in a sense of isolation and powerlessness in these children. Parents try to maintain contacts with other Indian families through travels to centers, parks, and common meeting places. Parental feelings toward the schools are ambivalent, particularly among mothers who had attended a boarding school. Three measures of Indian integrity were developed: intergenerational use of the native language; the teaching of Indian ways in the home; and the mother's marriage preference (Indian or non-Indian) for her child. Although there were difficult adjustment problems for the children, family bonds remained strong despite the lack of family, social, and economic stability in many of the families. Three types of families were identified on the basis of language retention: traditional families, where both mother and child spoke the native tongue; transitional families, where only the mother spoke the native tongue; and marginal families, where neither retained the native language. Families who were at home in both the Indian and the white world had a greater ability to survive and adapt to the city than did those families who were at home in only the Indian world or who were not at home in either world. Since more than half of all Native Americans now live off their reservations, more research into this bicultural model is indicated.

Descriptors: native americans, biculturalism, social isolation, urban environment, socialization,

SOURCE #5

Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona. Title XX Social Services to American Indians. Phoenix, Arizona, 1973.

Ishisaka, Hideki. "American Indians and Foster Care; Cultural Factors and Separation," Child Welfare, 1978, Vol. LVII, No. 5, pp. 299-307.

SOURCE #16

May, 1978

In this article, Professor Ishisaka of the University of Washington in Seattle describes a program--the Alternative to Foster Care Program--developed with funds from the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The article indicates how cultural patterns play an important role in decisions to separate children from ethnic minority families and encourages the prevention of placement of Indian children in institutions and foster homes, especially non-Indian ones.

SOURCE #3

Ishisaka, Hideki A. "Evaluation Report: Alternative to Foster Care." Project of the Seattle Indian Center, Inc. grant number OCD-CB-397-C2 from the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Child Development. Seattle, Wash.: Seattle Indian Center, Inc., 1975.

SOURCE #5

Availability: Mr. Ishisaka, School of Social Work,
University of Washington,
Seattle, WA 98105.
Price: $5.00

This publication provides useful information to planners and those involved in social work practice. This publication provides social work practitioners with a framework and a model which could be useful in child welfare matters.

Jenkins, Alma. "Some Evaluative Factors in the Selection of Adoptive Homes for Indian Children." Child Welfare, 40 (1969): 16-20.

Jenkins, James L., MacDicken, Robert A., and Ormsby, Nancy J. A Community Approach: The Child Protection Coordinating Committee, Issued August 1979, Nat'l Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, Children's Bureau; Admin. for Children, Youth and Families, Office of Human Development Svs., DHEW Publication No. (OHDS) 79-30195.

This manual describes some of the essential activities involved in planning, organizing and operating a community-wide child protection coordinating committee. It includes activities related to identifying potential participants, developing a commitment to coordinated action, identifying central issues to be addressed by a coordinating committee and clarifying the roles and responsibilities of committee members. It will also identify procedures which can be utilized to avoid problems arising in the organization process.

Single copies of this document are available without charge from the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, P.O. Box 1182, Washington DC 20013.

CARD 1 of 2. SOURCE: #1

231. Jenkins, S., and Morrison, B. Identification of Ethnic Issues in Child Welfare: A Review of the Literature. New York: School of Social Work, Columbia University (sponsoring agency: Children's Bureau, DHEW), March 1, 1974.

The delivery of services to children of minority groups is hampered by the lack of recognition of ethnic factors. Although often overlooked, ethnicity is a key component in all phases of child welfare, including the provision of homemakers, foster family care, institutional placements, and adoption. The study reported here is exploratory research with several preliminary goals. These are: to identify the major issues of concern to members of ethnic minority

CARD 2 of 2. SOURCE: #1

groups with regard to service delivery, to review proposals that move in the direction of a multi-ethnic service system, to develop a typology defining commonalities in needs among ethnic groups, and to propose standards for service delivery where factors of ethnicity are involved.

The study is concerned with children of five minority groups: American Indians, Asian-Americans, blacks, Mexican-Americans, and Puerto Ricans. As a first phase of the research, the literature of the past 10 years in professional journals, books, and unpublished papers was reviewed. Part one of this paper refers to the four major concerns discussed in the literature, with a section on each: elimination of myths, lack of recognition of cultural differences, lack of appreciation of bilingualism, and threat to group survival. Part two comprises three sections on proposals for change, including reeducation and retraining, programing for cultural content, and changes in the direction of a multi-ethnic service system.

SOURCE #3

Jerdone, Clare G. "Day Care for Indian Children." Young Children, 20 (1965): 143-151.

SOURCE #16

Jerdone, Clare G. "Day Care for Indian Children." Young Children, 53:8 (October, 1972), pp. 455-465.

This report is based on a field study of the Navajo Indians in Utah. Recent changes in the culture are explored including orientation to advocacy, changes in social and familial organization, and changes in ideology. The author discusses areas where changes are a direct or indirect result of Anglo-American social welfare policy and programs.

CARD 1 of 2. SOURCE #15

Jewish Family and Children's Service of Phoenix, Indian Child WElfare Program: Program Documentation. JFCS, 2033 North 7th Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007.

This documentation describes the Indian Child Welfare Program of the Jewish Family and Children's Service of Phoenix, Arizona (JFCS). The report is organized into the following three sections:

Section I - Program Summary provides an overall description of the program's organizational structure and purposes.

Section II - Program Components provides a detailed description of all phases of the operation of the Indian Child Welfare Program. This section is further divided into:

Program environment - political, social, and philosophical background

Program management - staff and organizational patterns, management policy

CARD 2 of 2. SOURCE #15

Program operations - detailed description of delivery of five program components.

Section III - Program Evaluation presents results achieved by the program as well as discussion of delivery pattern trends.

John, Betty. TAKING CARE OF OUR OWN.

A half-hour videotape about finding foster homes for Alaska Native children. Developed by Betty John (Tlingit) who currently works with Indian Child Welfare at Seattle Indian Center. The video explores methods of recruiting foster homes with an emphasis on needs in rural communities.

Available from Tlingit-Haida Central Council, Sealaska Plaza, Juneau, AK 99801; purchase price $35.

Johnson, Barbara Brooks, "The Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978: Implications for Practice," Child Welfare, V. 60, July-August 1981, pp. 435-446.

SOURCE #14

Jones, Mack, "Indian Child Welfare: A jurisdictional Approach," 21 Ariz. Law Review 1[illegible]3, 1979.

Vol pg

1123-1145

SOURCE #14

Katz, Sanford N. Howe, Ruth-Alene W., and McGrath, Melba, "Child Neglect Laws in America," 9 Family Law Quarterly 1, 1975.

Vol.

SOURCE #5

Kearns, B.J.R. "Childrearing Practices Among Selected Culturally Deprived Minorities." The Journal of Genetic Psychology 116 (1970) 149-155.

SOURCE #4

Keller, Gordon. "Bicultural Social Work and Anthropology." *Social Casework* 53 (1972): 455-465.

SOURCE #16

Kelly, William H. "Indians of the Southwest and the Culture Concept." *Report of the Southwestern Conference on Cultural Influences on Health Services and Home Economics Programs*. University of Arizona, June, 1961, 2 pp. (mimeographed)

This brief paper describes the cultural similarities and differences among the various tribes of the Arizona Indians with respect to basic value orientation and patterns of behavior. The author warns against placing all Indians in a single cultural category because of the great diversity among Indians both within a tribe and among tribes. The consequences of urbanization, such as low socioeconomic status, poor education, and confindement to reservation life, have produced some common characteristics among Indians but these are common to all poor and non-White people rather than to Indians alone.

SOURCE #3

Kleinfeld, Judith S. "Characteristics of Successful Boarding Home Parents of Eskimo and Athabascan Indian Students." *Human Organization*, 32 (1973a): 191-199.

SOURCE #9

Kleinfeld, Judith S., with Bloom, Joseph. *A Long Way From Home: Effects of Public High Schools on Village Children Away From Home*. Fairbanks, Alaska: University of Alaska, Center for Northern Educational Research and Institute of Social, Edonomic and Government Research, 1973b.

Kadushin, Alfred. Child Welfare Services (Sec. Edition).
New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., 1974.

SOURCE #3

Lacy, Stephen. "Navajo Foster Homes." Child Welfare, 54 (1975):
127-128.

SOURCE: #2

Child Protection: The Role of the Courts.
Landau, H. R.; Salus, M. K.; Stiffarm, T.; Kalb, N. L.
New York Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, N.Y.
National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (DHHS), Washington, D.C., (OHDS) 80-30256, 78 pp., May 1980.
May 1980. Single Copie-free

Guidelines are offered to provide users of the juvenile court with an understanding of the processes and procedures of the court in hearing and deciding cases of child abuse and neglect. After an overview of child abuse and neglect and child protection processes, topics discussed include the decision whether or not to go to court, the court system, overview of the juvenile court process, case preparation, proving child maltreatment, use of witnesses, court-ordered treatment, and court proceedings involving the children of American Indians. Standards applicable to the role of the courts are appended. 11 references.

Descriptors: guidelines, courts role, legal processes, native americans.

SOURCE: #2 66

Summary of the Third Year of Operation of the Sioux Youth Development Association, Inc.

Lane, J. M.; Williams, K. R.

Sioux Youth Development Association, Inc., Eagle Butte, S. Dak.

Sioux Youth Development Association, Inc., Eagle Butte, S. Dak., 35 pp., June 1976.

June 1976.

The Sioux Youth Development Association, Inc. (SYDA) is a private nonprofit organization which serves as the child welfare agency for the Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation. Cooperation with the Public Health Service has resulted in the creation of a multidisciplinary child protection team, one of the few that are easily accessible to Native Americans. The SYDA staff are cross-trained with local fire, police, and ambulance crews and also function as social service workers. One of the major efforts of the SYDA is the operation of Tipila, a residential care center for young people in need of emergency services. In the course of its operation, the function of SYDA has concentrated on diffusing as many family problems as possible before police intervention or separation is necessary. The existence of abuse and neglect on a reservation has been an unexpected problem to agency and program planners. Experience indicates that without intervention, these problems are progressive. The ratio of reported neglect to abuse in 1974 was approximately 3:1. The types of problems ranged from various inflicted physical injuries to abandonment, psychological trauma, and malnutrition. Statistics on the type of clientele, presenting symptoms, reporting agencies, case dispositions, and nature of services rendered are included.

Descriptors: native americans, residential centers, annual reports, child welfare services, program descriptions,

Larsen, Barbara W., and Jesch, Gerald W., "Student Training in an American Indian Setting," Social Casework, Vol. 61, No. 8, October, 1980.

SOURCE #19

Indian children of Canada: educational services and mental health.

Lazure D

Child Psychiatry Hum Dev ,Fall 1973, 4 (1) p44-52, ISSN 0009-398X Journal Code: D2B

Languages: ENGLISH

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Tags: Human

Descriptors: Age Factors; Canada; Child; Culture; *Education ; Educational Status; Financing, Government; *Indians, North American; Language; Legislation; *Mental Health; Morbidity; Population Growth; Poverty; Residential Facilities; Schools; Self Concept

SOURCE #3

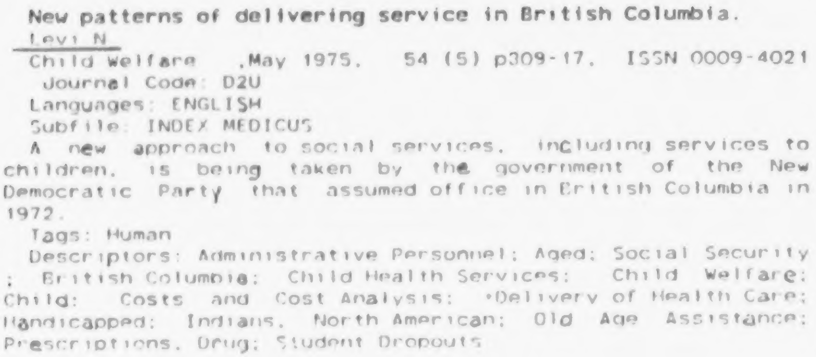
Lefley, Harriet P. "Social and Familial Correlates of Self-Esteem Among American Indian Children." Child Development, 45 (1975): 829-833.

SOURCE #12

Leon, Robert L. "Maladaptive Interaction Between the Bureau of Indian Affairs Staff and Indian Clients." American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 35:4 (July, 1965), pp. 273-280.

Dr. Leon analyzes the maladaptive interaction of passive-aggressive behavior on the part of Indian clients and the authoritarianism of the Bureau of Indian Affairs staff. He points out that similar interaction takes place in hospitals and social welfare agencies to the detriment of effective aid and planning for American Indians.

SOURCE #19



New patterns of delivering service in British Columbia.
Levi N
Child Welfare ,May 1975. 54 (5) p309-17. ISSN 0009-4021
Journal Code: D2U
Languages: ENGLISH
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

A new approach to social services, including services to children, is being taken by the government of the New Democratic Party that assumed office in British Columbia in 1972.

Tags: Human
Descriptors: Administrative Personnel; Aged; Social Security; British Columbia; Child Health Services; Child Welfare; Child; Costs and Cost Analysis; *Delivery of Health Care; Handicapped; Indians, North American; Old Age Assistance; Prescriptions, Drug; Student Dropouts

SOURCE #14

Levine, Richard Steven, "Caveat Parens - Demystification of the Child Protective System," Vol 35 University of Pittsburg Law Review 1, 1973.

SOURCE #16

Levy, Jarrold F. "Navajo Attitudes Toward Mental Illness and Mental Retardation." Paper made available from the Shiprock Indian Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Shiprock, NM, undated, 5 pp (mimeographed.)

The author discusses mental illness as it applies to the conditions of the Navajo Indians. Three major questions are addressed: (1) What is defined as mental illness both by the Navajo and by modern medicine? (2) What forms of Navajo behavior are considered normal and adaptive by Navajos but present themselves as problems to the larger American society? and (3) What forms of behavior are considered abnormal by the Navajo which are acceptable by dominant cultural standards? The Navajo culture is studied as a system functioning to satisfy the needs of all its members. The system is also examined to see where it has broken down through contact with the white culture.

SOURCE #4

Lewis, Claudia. Indian Families of the Northwest Coast: The Impact of Change. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1970.

Lewis, R. "Tribal Social Welfare: A Challenge to Creativity," In Mental Health Services and Social Work Education with Native Americans, Editor F.J. Pierce. Norman: Oklahoma, University of Oklahoma, School of Social Work, 1977.

Lewis, Ron, "Tribal Social Workers: A New Breed, A Challenge to Social Work Educators in the 80's," edited by National Indian Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

SOURCE #20

The author calls for social workers as tribal employees as a further step in self-determination.

Lewis, Ron. "Strengths of the American Indian Family," edited by National Indian Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

SOURCE #20

A brief paper which discusses Indian family networks, religion and deep personal relationships as central values in Indian culture.

Lewis, Ronald G., and Gingerich, Wallace, "Leadership Characteristics: Views of Indian and Non-Indian Students," Social Casework, Vol. 61, No. 8, October, 1980.

SOURCE #3

Lewis, Ronald G., and Ho, Man Keung. "Social Work with Native Americans." Social Work, 20 Sept (1975): 379-382.

Limprecht, Jane. "The Indian Child Welfare Act - Tribal Self-Determination Through Participation in Child Custody Proceedings," in Wisconsin Law Review, 1979, 1202-1227.

SOURCE #14

Lincoln, James H., "Judicial Considerations in Child Care Cases," Vol. 11 Wayne Law Review 709, 1965.

SOURCE: SSIE
12/81

ADOPTION PRACTICES OF THE BLOOD INDIANS OF ALBERTA, CANADA.
Lismer, Marjorie Lismer, Marjorie.
Plains Anthropologist 1974 19(63): 25-33.
Document Type: ARTICLE;

"Adoption is practiced in many parts of the world, but its mechanics are rarely spelled out in detail. The following paper is an effort to correct this lack for the Blood (Blackfoot) Indians living in Alberta in 1939. The introduction of a money economy and life on a reservation brought about certain modifications, but at the time this investigation was made "the Indians themselves' said adoption was "frequent in former times. There is reason to believe that the motives for adoption and the varying attitudes of those who adopt and of those who are adopted have not changed radically through the years. Many parallels in adoption are apparent, not only in other Blackfoot tribes, but also in such North American Indian groups as the Crow, Omaha, Winnebago and Ojibwa." (J).

SOURCE #16

Locklear, Herbert. "American Indian Myths." Social Work, 17:3 (May, 1972), pp. 72-80.

The author presents evidence based on experience and research which refutes the major stereotypes held in American society regarding the American Indian and Native American culture. Major problems of the Indian's adjustment to urban life are also explored. Special attention is given to the role of the "American Indian Centers" in Chicago and Baltimore in solving some of the problems outlined.

Lutler, Carole. Child Protection Services: Cultural and Ethnic Responsiveness. Tulsa, OK: National Indian Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center, 1979.

SOURCE #3

Lyslo, Arnold. "Adoption for American Indian Children." Child Welfare, 39 (1960): 32-33.

SOURCE #16

Lyslo, Arnold. "Adoptive Placement of American Indian Children With Non-Indian Families, Part I." Child Welfare. 10:5 (May, 1961), p.4-6.

This is the first report on the Indian Adoption Project. It gives information on the background of the project, including major objectives and methodology, and presents data on social services provided as a result of the project to Indian mothers and their children on the reservation.

SOURCE #3

Lyslo, Arnold. "The Indian Adoption Project." Catholic Charities Review, 51 (1967): 23-25.

Which is correct title?

SOURCE #5

Lyslo, Arnold., "Adoptive Placement of Indian Children," Catholic Charities Review, 51 (1967) pp. 23-25.

SOURCE #3

Mackey, John. "Curriculum Development for Training American Indian Sub-Professional Social Service Employees." Unpublished manuscript. Vermillion, S.D.: University of S.D., n.d.

MAHOPA--A similation of the history and culture of the North American Indian. This simulation for classroom use may be adaptable to staff development. Published by Interact, Post Office Box 262, Lakeside, California 92040.

SOURCE #18

A Compilation of Laws Pertaining to Indians. State of Maine, July 1976.
Maine State Dept. of Indian Affairs, Augusta.
Jul 1976 57p.; For related document, see ED 119 929; Not available in hard copy due to small print size of original document
EDRS Price - MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: LEGAL MATERIAL (090)
Journal Announcement: RIEJUL78

Compiled from the Maine Revised Statutes of 1964, the Constitution of Maine, and the current Resolves and Private and Special Laws, this document constitutes an update to a previous publication (January 1974), correcting errors and adding amendments through 1976. This compilation of laws pertaining to American Indians includes statutes on Education (reservation schools and school committees); Human Services and foster homes.

SOURCE #10

Makah Tribal Council. "Makah Child Development Services Center." Project application for 1 July 1974-30 June 1975 submitted to U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Child Development. Neah Bay, Wash.: Author, 1974.

This is not same as [illegible] article (1975)

Marousek, Linda A. "Note on the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978: Provisions and Policy," in the South Dakota Law Review, Vol. 25, Winter, 1980, p. 98-115.

Examines the major provisions of the Act in conjunction with its implementing regulations and guidelines. Points out some implementation problems and reviews policy and constitution issues raised by critics of the Act.

SOURCE #16

Mason, Evelyn P. "Cross-Validation Study of Personality Characteristics of Junior High Students From American Indian, Mexican, and Caucasian Ethnic Backgrounds," The Journal of Social Psychology, 1961, Vol. 77 pp. 15-24.

This study attempted to test whether the highly significant sex-ethnic group differences can be correlated in any way. Because few adolescents from American Indian and Mexican-American backgrounds complete high school in northwest Washington state, a program was designed to raise the aspirational level and academic performance of junior high students from these backgrounds. "Project Catch-up" attempts to minimize the cumulative effects of previous academic failure, prejudicial social attitudes, and the all-pervasive results of economic deprivation through a six-week summer residence program of academic remediation, facilitation, and cultural enrichment.

SOURCE #14

McCartney, G., "The American Indian Child Welfare Crisis: Cultural Genocide or First Amendment Preservation," 7 Columbia Human Rights Law Review 529, 1975.
Vol. pg

SOURCE #3

McDowell, Edwin. "The Indian Adoption Problem." The Wall Street Journal, 12 July 1974.

SOURCE #4

McNickle, D'Arcy. "The Sociocultural Setting of Indian Life." American Journal of Psychiatry 125 (1968): 115-119.

SOURCE #12

August, 1968, 125:2.

It is commonly assumed that the American Indian is faced with "inevitable" assimilation, either voluntary or involuntary, into the majority culture. This author states, however, that the Indian has managed to find alternatives in the past when, in his relations with white men, he has faced seemingly inevitable choices. Illustrations from recent workshops for Indian students are used to demonstrate that, despite many problems, it may be possible for the young Indian to use skills acquired from the majority culture to support his traditional society.

SOURCE: #2

A Model for Treatment in a Native American Family Service Center.
Metcalf, A.
Washington Univ., Seattle. School of Social Work.
Available from: Urban Indian Child Resource Center, Oakland, Calif., 88 pp., December 1978.
December 1978.

The Urban Indian Child Resource Center in Oakland, California, the first urban Indian demonstration project funded by NCCAN, is reviewed. The child abuse and neglect problem and its causes are described from the Indian perspective. The structure of the Center is described, and an overview of the families who come to the Center for help is presented. Intervention and prevention activities of the Center are discussed and illustrated with brief case descriptions. The program is also compared with other Indian programs. Seven recommendations are proposed: control of Indian programs must be in the hands of Indians; utilization of tribally based family structure and communal events are the most effective basis for treatment; Indian treatment models need to avoid pressure toward professionalism that separates therapy from other services; treatment goals must emphasize a transition from dependency to interdependency; the administrative structure needs to be interdependent and nonhierarchical; prevention needs to be aimed at non-Indian agency personnel; and funding needs to be provided in such a way that a secure resource base is available. 21 references.

Descriptors: native americans, resource centers, program descriptions, demonstration programs.

Miles, "Custody Provisions of the ICWA of 1978: The Effect on California Dependency Law, U.C. Davis Law Review, Vol. 12, o, 647, 1979.

SOURCE #16

Miller, A. G. "Integration and Acculturation of Cooperative Behavior Among Blackfoot Indian and Non-Indian Canadian Children." Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, Vol. 4, No. 3 (September 1973), pp. 374-380.

Teams of boys from an integrated elementary school played a game on the Madsen Cooperation Board which, while permitting either cooperation or competitive behavior, rewarded cooperative behavior. Indian teams, all-white teams, and integrated teams all showed a similar pattern of behavior on the game. This pattern was markedly different from the behavior patterns which have been demonstrated for either Blackfoot or white children from nonintegrated schools. The behavior of all the groups from the integrated school was midway between that of nonintegrated white and Blackfoot children in terms of the frequency of cooperative responses. The date are discussed in terms of acculturation and the effects of integrated schooling.

SOURCE #16

Miller, Anthony G.; and Thomas, Ron. "Cooperation and Competition Among Blackfoot Indian and Urban Canadian Children." Child Development, 1972, Vol. 43, 1104-1110.

Blackfoot Indian and urban Canadian children played a game requiring cooperation under 2 reward conditions. Under a group reward condition children from both cultural backgrounds cooperated effectively. Later, when the children were rewarded individually, the Blackfoot children continued to cooperate even more effectively than under the group reward situation, while the urban group showed competitive behavior which grossly impaired their performance. In a second game which placed a premium on the inhibition of competitive responses for effective play, similar, although less striking, differences were found.

Miller, Dorothy L.; Hoffman, Fred; and Turner, Denis, "A Perspective on the Indian Child Welfare Act," Social Casework, Vol. 61, No. 8, October, 1980.

Milner, Joel S. (Western Carolina Univ.) and Ronald C. Wimberley (North Carolina State Univ.). "Prediction and Explanation of Child Abuse," Journal of Clinical Psychology, October, 1980, Vol. 36, No. 4.

Administered the Child Abuse Potential Inventory to 65 abusing and 65 matched nonabusing parents. An item analysis indicated that 77 of the 160 Inventory items significantly discriminated between abusers and nonabusers. A discriminant analysis, which employed the 77 significant items, correctly classifed 125, or 96% of the 130 Ss as abusers or nonabusers. Identical results were obtained from a stepwise multiple regression analysis. Principal axis factoring with oblique promax rotations yielded a seven-factor solution with relatively specific dimensions. The seven factors, or dimensions, were: Distress, rigidity, child with problems, problems from family and others, unhappiness, loneliness, and negative concept of child and of self. Further analysis revealed that the rigidity, unhappiness and distress factors were the most meaningful dimensions in the understanding of why some people abuse children.

The authors would like to express their deepest appreciation to Evanell Thomasson, Director of Social Services, Cherokee, NC for her suggestions and support during the various stages of this researc project.

SOURCE #10

University of Minnesota. Center for Urban and Regional Affairs. "Developing a Community of Child Care and Concern for Urban Native American Children and Families." Project application for 1 July-30 June 1976 submitted to U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Human Development, Office of Child Development, National Center for Child Abuse and Neglect. Minneapolis; Author, 1975.

SOURCE #14

Mnookin, Robert H., "Child Custody Adjudication," Vol. 39 Law and Contemporary Problems, pg 226, 1975.

SOURCE #16

Akwesasne Notes. "American Indian Groups Show Rising Signs of Resistance to Adoption of Indian Children by White Families." Editorial Comment, Rooseveltown, New York: Mohawk Nation, Spring 1972, p. 6.

Editorial comment in this newspaper published by the Mohawk Nation proposes that homes for Indian children be found within the extended family structure of the tribe and the reservation as opposed to transracial placements of Indian children with non-Indian families.

SOURCE #9

Naranjo. "Service Delivery to Indians--Personal Experiences." Unpublished manuscript, 1971. Available at the Center for Social Research and Development, University of Denver.

National American Indian Court Judges Association.

Handbook on the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978. This handbook, prepared in 1980 by NAICJA, provides a narrative description of the activities prescribed by the ICWA for each stage of a child placement or custody preceeding. Ten flow charts accompany the narrative to clarify the steps which must be taken to implement the various provisions of the Act.

SOURCE #20

Regional Family Law/Child Welfare Training Session. Washington: National American Indian Court Judges Association, 1981.

A compilation of materials designed to supplement training programs on Indian family law and child welfare. Includes both instructor and participant handbooks.

SOURCE #11

"Supreme Court Brief." NASW News, September 1975. Published by the National Association of Social Workers, Washington, D.C.

SOURCE #5

National Broadcasting Corporation. The Navajo Way. Videocassette or film, 52 min., color, 1975.
Availability: Films, Inc., 1144 Wilmette Avenue, Wilmette, IL 60091.
Price: Film $600; Rental $50, video $450.
Interwoven in the story of Mary Grey Mountain, her son Robert Lee, and aged medicine man Long Salt is the story of the People—the Navajo. This largest of American Indian tribes has survived within the white man's society because of its complete involvement with tradition, the Navajo "way." The Navajo adapt, as when Long Salt goes to the white man's clinic for treatment, but they do not change; Long Salt returns to his family for ancient healing ceremonies before he considers himself well again. Without ignoring the problems of poverty, of disease, of alcoholism, The Navajo Way is a sensitive film reflecting the spiritual life of a proud community. As long as they remain Navajo, retaining their culture, their dignity and pride, their firm belief in themselves, the People will survive and flourish.

CARD 1 of 2.

National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, American Indian Law: Relationship to Child Abuse and Neglect, 1981.

This 56-page report provides general background information in the developing field of Indian child abuse and neglect law, and presents a framework through which individual abuse and neglect cases may be analyzed. The following subjects are covered: jurisdictional conflicts; the Indian Child Welfare Act; the various legal systems in effect on Indian reservations; and child abuse and neglect as treated by tribal codes. The data base for the discussions presented in the report comes from an analysis of 51 tribal codes. In the appendices, seventeen tables are offered to illustrate the content of the 51 tribal codes. Each table covers a particular issue (e.g., Jurisdiction; Who May Report, etc.) and indicates the tribal codes which cover the issue.

While they last, copies of the report can be obtained, without charge, by writing to a Regional Child Abuse and Neglect Center at one of the following addresses: 295 Longwood Ave., Boston,

CARD 2 of 2.

MA 02115; Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY 14853; Howard Univ., 2900 Van Ness St., NW, Washington, DC 20008; P.O. Box 152, Athens, GA; U of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI 53201; U of Texas, Austin, TX 78712; U of Iowa, Oakdale, IA 52319; 1205 Oneida St., Denver, CO 80220; California State Univ., 5151 State University Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90032; and 157 Yester Way #208, Seattle, WA 98104.

Copies of the report, numbered 017-090-00063-1 may also be purchased for $4.25 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

SOURCE: #2

Child Abuse, Neglect and the Family Within a Cultural Context.
National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (DHEW), Washington, D.C.
Child Abuse and Neglect Reports Special Issue, National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (DHEW), Washington, D.C., (OHDS) 78-30135, 15 pp., February 1978.
February 1978.

A collection of brief articles covers cultural aspects of child abuse and neglect among Samoans, Virgin Islanders, Native Alaskans, Hispanics, Native Americans, Chinese, Chicanos, Blacks, and other ethnic groups. The articles originally appeared in the August-September 1977 issue of P.S.R.I. Report (Volume 2, Number 7) of the Protective Services Resource Institute, Division of Youth and Family Services, College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, Rutgers Medical School.

Descriptors: cultural factors, ethnic groups, blacks, chinese americans, eskimos, native americans, puerto ricans, mexican americans.

SOURCE #8

National Professional Resource Center on Child Abuse and Neglect - APWA/NASW. Cultural Responsiveness in Child Protective Services Information Paper IV, National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, Children's Bureau.

SOURCE: #2

1978 National Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect.
National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (DHHS), Washington, D. C.
National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (DHHS), Washington, D.C., (OHDS) 80-30249, 234 pp., May 1980.
May 1980.

The proceedings of the 1978 National Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect are presented. After a recapitulation of the plenary statements, papers by finalists in the Best Paper Competition are presented. Workshop and training session topics include adolescents, advocacy, black family task force, corporal punishment, European ethnic task force, Hispanic task force, innovative projects task force, institutional abuse, legal perspectives, model programs, multicultural perspectives, native American intervention, nontraditional resources, the parent in the maltreatment family, policy issues, research task force, resource projects, and treatment project task force. Topics of the expanded training task force include case management, conflict management, failure to thrive, management and supervision issues, neglect, casework and parent training, role of the church and the community, role of the educator, role of the police, sexual abuse, training of trainers, and treatment and prevention. Highlights of the work of 36 federal demonstration projects in child abuse and neglect, 16 resource projects and 20 treatment projects, are also presented. Focus is on project activities in 5 critical areas: programs related to cultural differences; organizational models; advocacy; innovations or refinements in prevention and treatment techniques; and dissemination and replication of achievements.

Descriptors: conference reports,

SOURCE #6

National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. The Social Worker and the Indian Client, DHEW, 1980.

Deinstitutionalization of Juvenile Offenders: A Selected Bibliography (1979)

The National Center on Institutions and Alternatives has published this bibliography which is a comprehensive listing of sources that deal with the negative effects of institutionalization, the movement toward deinstitutionalization, and the establishment of community-based alternatives. Contact: The National Center on Institutions and Alternatives, 1337 22nd Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

National Council on Juvenile Judges. Judicial Review of Children in Placement Deskbook. Reno, Nevada: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, 1981, p. 67-69.

National Indian Child Abuse/Neglect Resource Center.

A number of short papers are available, including the following titles:

"Behavioral Characteristics of Domestic Violence,"
"Familian Incest,"
"Forms and Indicators of Institutional Abuse,"
"Indian Culture and Its Relationship to Child Abuse and Neglect,"
"Implementing the Indian Child Welfare Act,"
"Low Prognosis Categories,"
"The Extended Family and Its RElationship to Parenting,"
"The Home Visit,"
"The Social Worker and the Indian Client,"
"Working with Abusive/Neglectful Indian Parents."

Most titles written or revised, 1980.

Availability: Nat'l Indian Abuse and Neglect Center, 6539 E. 31st St., Tulsa, OK 74145. No charge. These short papers are suitable for staff training.

National Indian Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center,
Indian Foster and Adoptive Care Manual, 1982.

A 24-page phamphlet to be used in assisting Indian tribes and organizations in the recruitment, training, licensing and evaluation of Indian foster homes. Developed April 1982 by the National Indian Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center.

A worksheet, outlining specific steps for planning and accomplishing a recruitment campaign, is included. Other sections in the manual include: training Indian foster parents and licensing, evaluating and assisting Indian foster homes. A bibliography is also included.

Copies may be obtained, at no cost, from the Native American Coalition of Tulsa, 1740 W. 41st, Tulsa, OK 74107.

National Indian Child Abuse/Neglect Resource Center of the
Native American Coalition of Tulsa, Inc.

Parenting Education. A series of five booklets including: Planning for Parenting; Health and Hygiene; Child Development Stages; Discipline Skills; and Parent-Child Communication.

Each booklet is 6-15 pages long and is illustrated with photos which use American Indian subjects. The series was developed by NICANRC under a grant from the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, Children's Bureau, ACYF, HHS.

A group leaders manual to be used in conjunction with the Indian Parenting Series is also available.

Copies are currently (5/82) available from NICANRC, 6539 East
31st Street, Tulsa, OK 74145, (918) 663-9894.

[illegible]

National Indian Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center,
"Beyond Intake: The First Ninety Dayes,", Tulsa,
Oklahoma.

? Author

National Indian Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center, "Community Planning for Addressing Child Abuse and Neglect Issues," Tulsa, Oklahoma.

? Author

National Indian Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center, "Sexual Abuse of Children, Selected Readings," Tulsa, Oklahoma.

The Legislative Manual for the Second National Juvenile Justice Legislative Advocacy Conference

Published by the National Juvenile Law Center, Inc. in 1979, contains statutory analyses, legislative proposals and discussion of problem areas in the field of juvenile justice, including chapters on detention and shelter care, children in jails, and the rights of institutionalized juveniles. Contact: lational Juvenile Law Center, 3701 Lindell Blvd., P.O. Box 14200, St. Louis, MO 63128.

National Legal Resource Center for Child Advocacy and Protection, American Bar Association, Child Abuse and Neglect Litigation: A Manual for Judges. DHHS Publication No. (OHDS) 80-30268, March, 1981.

This manual principally addresses issues commonly involved in child protective litigation. It focuses on the practical aspects of a judge's work in abuse and neglect cases, particularly the problem areas over which a judge has some influence and control. Attention is also given to the judge's role as court administrator, and his or her role in affecting changes in agencies and groups, including the bar, that deal with child maltreatment cases.

This publication was prepared by the National Legal Resource Center for Child Advocacy and Protection (Resource Center), with the assistance of the National Center for State Courts. The Resource Center, a project of the American Bar Association's Young Lawyers Division, is supported by a grant from the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Change

A juvenile justice quarterly published by the National Office for Social Responsibility. Its Fall 1980 issue contains two articles on the institutionalization of children, one which discusses five major advocacy strategies on behalf of children in institutions, the other which evaluates the policies and practices of five federal agencies which operate/contract with correctional facilities in light of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Contact: National Office for Social Responsibility, 208 North Washington Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. (703) 549-5305.

SOURCE #20

The Social Worker and The Indian Client. Tulsa: Native American Coalition of Tulsa, 1980.

A discussion of the social worker's role with the Indian client. Includes a comparison between tribal and non-Indian cultural value and a discussion of interpersonal relationships among Indians.

SOURCE #20

The Indian Extended Family Concept and Its Relationship to Parenting. Tulsa: Native American Coalition of Tulsa, 1980.

A brief paper comparing child rearing in Indian and white families.

Native American Rights Fund, National Indian Law Library Catalogue, Boulder, CO.

Headings:

1. Juveniles: Child Welfare
2. Tribal Law
3. Tribal Courts
4. Customs, Traditions and Culture
5. Domestic Relations

SOURCE #19

And this is why they are different.
Nemetz F
AARN News Lett ,Mar 1980, 36 (3) p4-5, ISSN 0001-0197
Journal Code: 031
Languages: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: 8007
Subfile: Nursing
Tags: Comparative Study; Human
Descriptors: Canada; *Child Advocacy; Child, Preschool; Communication; Cross-Cultural Comparison; *Ethnic Groups; Indians, North American

SOURCE #3

Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc. "Indian Child Welfare and Community Action." Speech presented to the Lakota T.B. and Health Association by Jeffrey Newman, Assistant Director, AAIA, 15 June 1972. Mimeographed.

SOURCE #19

Family planning with third-world males.
Norman AJ
Health Soc Work ,Aug 1977, 2 (3) p138-57, ISSN 0360-7283 Journal Code: FZ6
Languages: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: 7712
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Young people contribute disproportionately to the spread of veneral disease and to the rising rate of out-of-wedlock births in the United States. These factors, along with a growing conviction that males should assume greater sexual and parental responsibility, motivated the development of a pilot program in family planning for young males.

Tags: Human; Male
Descriptors: Adolescence; Adult; Asia--Ethnology (EH); Attitude; Blacks; California; Child; Contraception; *Ethnic Groups; *Family Planning; Indians, North American; Latin America--Ethnology (EH); Sex Behavior; Sex Education

SOURCE #19

Non-health professionals and the school-age child: early intervention for behavioral problems.
Nutting PA; Price IB; Baty ML
J Sch Health ,Feb 1979, 49 (2) p73-8, ISSN 0022-4391
Journal Code: K13
Languages: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: 7906
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

A methodology is described to utilize dormitory parents in direct care activities for the early intervention of behavioral problems of the school-age child. Specific information gathering, assessment, treatment, referral and follow-up tasks were defined and incorporated into a problem-solving protocol which served to guide the dormitory parents through the defined problem-solving process, to promote early identification of students with a behavioral problem, and to expedite referral to a professional for students with more severe problems. The methodology was pilot-tested in a large American Indian boarding school and demonstrated the feasibility and efficacy of dormitory parents in a therapeutic role as one component of a team approach to the management of behavioral problems. The pilot study resulted in a significant reduction in the rates of alcohol abuse and school dropouts and deserves application in a variety of settings.

Tags: Female; Human; Male

Descriptors: Adolescence; Adult; Alcohol Drinking; Arizona; *Child Behavior Disorders--Prevention and Control (PC); Indians, North American; *Parent-Child Relations; Pilot Projects; Residential Facilities--Manpower (MA); Student Dropouts

Oakland, L., and Kane, R., "The Working Mother and Child Neglect on the Navajo Reservation," Pediatrics, 51:849-853 (1973).

SOURCE #10

Oglala Sioux Tribe. Office of Economic Development. "Pine Ridge Parent-Child Center." Refunding proposal for project no. CG-8030-c/6, submitted to the Office of Economic Opportunity, Pine Ridge, S Dak.: Author, 1969.

Osawa, Sandra J., I KNOW WHO I AM.

Produced and written by Sandra J. Osawa (Makah), a 30-minute film videotaped on the Makah, Puyallup and Nisqually Reservations, focuses on the contemporary Indian family and examines the values and importance of the family to Indian people and to greater society. Emmy-nominated program documents Indian leadership women speaking on Indian Child Welfare Act, struggle for Northwest fishing rights, fight to maintain traditional values.

Rental and purchase from Upstream Productions, 3926 NE 105, Seattle Washington 98125; (206) 524-8879.

SOURCE: #2

Community Development: Possibilities for Effective Indian Reservation Child Abuse and Neglect Efforts.
Palmer, B. E.; Pablo, S. G.
Arizona Community Development for Abuse and Neglect, Phoenix.
2nd Annual National Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, Houston, Tex., 9 pp., April 17-20, 1977.
April 17-20, 1977.

The Arizona Community Development for Abuse and Neglect program has worked with 17 of the 20 reservations in the state and more than 1,200 reservation residents. This outreach stresses on-site training sessions with parents, social service staff, health and education officials, and tribal representatives. Community development stresses cooperation in participation as opposed to competition between people. It also stresses maximum utilization of local resources, which strengthens the extended family system as well as tribal culture and life style. A nondirective approach to decision-making is used, thus eliminating program imposition and promoting self-determination of tribes. Citizen participation for decision-making reinforces the old tradition of community collaboration for community problem solving. Community development also promotes respect for all, which reinforces the values of human equality and individual capabilities. This approach might be used by State agencies considering similar outreach efforts to Indian reservation communities. The history and current status of the relationship between Indian tribes and states regarding social services are reviewed.

Descriptors: native americans, arizona, demonstration programs, cultural values, outreach, community development.

SOURCE #14

Piersma, P., Gauousis, J., and Kramer, P., "The Juvenile Court: Current Problems, Legislative Proposals and a Model Act," Vol. 20 St. Louis University Law Journal 1, 1975.

SOURCE #12

Polacca, Kathryn, "Ways of Working with Navajos Who Have Not Learned the White Man's Ways." Navajo Times, September 8, 1966.

This paper is designed to aid in understanding the Navajo people. Cultural values and patterns in the following areas are discussed: expression of difference of opinion; difficulties with the English language; use of derogatory remarks; asking personal questions; being a good listener; visiting the hogan; how to act around Navajo babies and very young children; and differences in time orientation.

Potter, Cathryn. Research Capsule No. 7: The Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978: Major Provisions, August 15, 1980.

A two-page summary of the major provisions of ICWA including a one paragraph statement on basic definitions.

Available on request from the Northwest Regional Child Welfare Training Center, University of Washington, School of Social Work, 1417 N.E. 42nd Street, Seattle, WA 98105, (206) 543-5640.

SOURCE #19

Caring for the American Indian patient.
Primeaux M
Am J Nurs .Jan 1977. 77 (1) p91-4. ISSN 0002-936X
Journal Code: 3MW
Languages: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: 7705
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
Tags: Female; Human; Male
Descriptors: Aged; Attitude to Death; Ceremonial; Child Rearing; Child; Child, Preschool; •Culture; Family; •Medicine, Traditional; •Folklore; Grief; Hospitalization; •Indians, North American; Infant; •Nursing Care; Social Values; United States

SOURCE #14

Printz, Jane, "Navajo Granparents - 'Parent' or 'Stranger' - A Child Custody Determination," 9 New Mexico Law Review 187, 1978-79.

Vol.

pg

SOURCE #16

Query, Joy M. N., and Query, William T. "Independence Training, Need Achievement and Need Affiliation: A Comparison Between White and Indian Children." International Journal of Psychology, 1975, Vol. 10, No. 4, pp. 255-268.

American white and American Indian grade-school boys and girls from the North Central Plains are studied. The previously shown significant and positive relationship between high need achievement and low need affiliation is hypothesized to be a culturally based and sex related phenomenon. The early training of Plains Indian children especially that of boys emphasizes early independence rather than either affiliation or achievement. As hypothesized, it was found in this study both that white children had significantly higher need affiliation scores than Indian children and that boys indicated higher need achievement than girls, indicating cultural and sexual differences. It appeared also that success is a more potent condition for Indian boys in intensifying need achievement scores, whereas failure intensifies the need achievement scores of white children. This suggests that perceived success and failure operate differentially between these cultural groups. Other results also corroborate earlier findings of the culture bias of "standard" intelligence tests.

SOURCE #10

Quigley, Pat. "Fiscal Year 1975 Annual Report for the Choctaw Home-Centered Family Education Demonstration Project." Project supported by grant number OCD-CB-158-02. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Child Development, 1975.

SOURCE #19

Federal mandates for the handicapped: implications for American Indian children.
Ramirez B; Smith BJ
Except Child .Apr 1978, 44 (7) p521-8. ISSN 0014-4029
Journal Code: ENX
Languages: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: 7809
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
Tags: Human
Descriptors: Adolescence; Adult; Child; Child, Preschool; *Handicapped; *Indians, North American; *Legislation; United States

Red Horse, John. Culture As a Variable In Human Services. P.S.R.I. Report (Reprint) Vol. 2, No. 7, pp. 11-12.

Red Horse, John G., "American Indian Elders: Unifiers of Indian Families," Social Casework, Vol. 61, No. 8, October, 1980.

Red Horse, John G., "Family Structure and Value Orientation in American Indians," Social Casework, Vol. 61, No. 8, October, 1980.

SOURCE #5

Red Horse, John G., et.al., "Family Behavior of Urban American Indians," Social Work, 59, No. 2, February 1978.

SOURCE #20

The authors discuss how effective policy development of human service delivery to American Indians depends on an understanding of cultural characteristics and extended family networks.

Reese, Kenneth M. "Obstacles to the Psychological Development of American Indian Children," Family Law Quarterly, 1975, Vol. IX, No. 4, pp. 573-593.

Region III, Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center, Howard University. Parenting in a Multicultural Society, a one page article which discusses the influence of culture upon parenting.

Three universal goals of parenthood are attributed to every society (physical survival/health of child; development of child's capacity for economic self-maintenance in adulthood; development of child's capacity for living up to cultural values in adulthood). A one-paragraph reference is made to Native American cultures and their definitions of "human worthiness" in relation to child-rearing.

In RECAP, Newsletter of the Region III Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center, Vol. 7, #1, 1982. Copies may be obtained without charge from Region III CANRC, Howard University, 2900 Van Ness Street, NW, Washington DC 20008.

Region VI Adoption Resource Center. "Adoption and the Indian Child Welfare Act," Adoption Interchange, Fall/Winter 1981, p. 5.

A half-page editorial-style article on the ICWA with a short outline on efforts relating to the Act which have been undertaken to date in Region VI (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas).

Copies available from Adoption Resource Center, 2609 University Ave., The University of Texas at Austin, School of Social Work, Austin, TX 78712.

Region 8 Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center. "Indian Child Protection Teams," 2 cassettes, 90 minutes.

Functioning tribal child protection teams describe their operations.

Can be rented from the Region 8 Center for a small fee ($5-$10 with insurance). For more information write Region 8 Resource Center, 1205 Oneida, Denver, CO 80220, or call toll free 1-800-525-0246 from Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming. From outside Region 8 and from Colorado call 1-303-321-3963.

Region 8 Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center. "Indian Child Series," 5 film-strips in color.

Cultural issues common to Indian children and their caretakers.

Can be rented from the Region 8 Center for a small fee ($5-$10 with insurance). For more information write Region 8 Resource Center, 1205 Oneida, Denver, CO 80220, or call toll free 1-800-525-0246 from Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming. From outside Region 8 and from Colorado call 1-303-321-3963.

Current as of 5/82

Region 8 Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center. "Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978," Color Cassette, 45 minutes.

Basics of the Indian Child Welfare Act.

Can be rented from the Region 8 Center for a small fee ($5-$10 with insurance). For more information write Region 8 Resource Center, 1205 Oneida, Denver, CO 80220, or call toll free 1-800-525-0245 from Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming. From outside Region 8 and from Colorado call 1-303-321-3963.

Current as of 5/82

92

Region 8 Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center. "Second Annual National Indian Child Conference," (Phoenix, AZ, November 1979), 18 Audio-tapes.

Prevention using Traditional Native American Models of Therapy
The Two Worlds of the Indian Child
Keeping Families Together
Exploring Parenting
Federal Contracting and Grant Programs
Overall Development of Indian Children
Critical Issues in Early Education of Indian Children
Alcohol oand the Newborn
Helping the Abused Child
The Power of Positive Identity

Can be rented from the Region 8 Center for a small fee ($5-$10 with insurance). For more information write Region 8 Resource Center, 1205 Oneida, Denver, CO 80220, or call toll free 1-800-525-0246 from Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming. From outside Region 8 and from Colorado call 1-303-321-3963.

Current as of 5/82

Parents' Magazine Films. With Pride to Progress: The Indian Child. 5 filmstrips, color.

Availability: Region 8 CAN Resource Center, 1205 Oneida, Denver, Co 80220

Price: $65/set from Parent's Magazine Films; postage charge for loan from RCCAN.

Significant content areas include: Traditional values; cultural conflicts; parental-child roles.

SOURCE #8

Region X Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center. A Curriculum in Cross-Cultural Awareness for Human Service Workers, DHEW, September 1979.

SOURCE #3

Reid, Joseph H. "Principles, Values and Assumptions Underlying Adoption Practice." *Social Work*, 2 (1957): 22-29.

Research Institute for Human Services (RRl) and Child Welfare League of American (CWLA), *Case Record*.

This is a quarterly bulletin cosponsored publication by RRI and CWLA. The Case Record will be available through an annual subscription at the rate of $8.00 a year. The bulletin will address basic issues and key developments in all aspects of permanency planning and highlight resources for training and consultation. For further information, please contact:

Katie Liedtke
Case Record Subscriptions
Regional Research Institute for Human Services
Portland State University
P.O. Box 751
Portland, Oregon 97207
(503) 229-4055

SOURCE #19

Mental health problems of American Indians seen in outpatient facilities of the Indian Health Service, 1975.

Rhoades ER; Marshall M; Attneave C; Echohawk M; Bjorck J; Beiser M

Public Health Rep , Jul-Aug 1980, 95 (4) p329-35, ISSN 0033-3549 Journal Code: QJA

Languages: ENGLISH

Journal Announcement: 0102

Subfile: AIM; INDEX MEDICUS

Tags: Human; Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.

Descriptors: Adolescence; Adult; Age Factors; Aged; Child; •Community Mental Health Centers--Utilization (UT); •Indians, North American--Psychology (PX); •Mental Disorders--Occurrence (OC); Middle Age; Neurotic Disorders--Occurrence (OC); Personality Disorders--Occurrence (OC); Psychotic Disorders--Occurrence (OC); Substance Abuse--Occurrence (OC); United States Public Health Service; PHS; United States

SOURCE #10

Roessel, Robert A., Jr. *Select Problems and Programs for Indian Youth*. Washington, D.C.: National Committee for Children and Youth, 1963.

SOURCE #4

Rosendorf, Sidney. "Pa-la-tee-sha--They are Blooming." *Children Today* (1974): 12-17.

Ryan, Robert A., "A Community Perspective for Mental Health Research," *Social Casework*, Vol. 61, No. 8, October, 1980.

SOURCE #14

Saslow, H., and Harrower, M., "Research on Psychosocial Adjustment of Indian Youth," *American Journal of Psychiatry*, p. 125, 1968.

SOURCE #19

Inhalant abuse in an Indian boarding school.
Schottstaedt MF; Bjork JW
Am J Psychiatry, Nov 1977, 134 (11) p1290-3, ISSN 0002-953X Journal Code: 3VG
Languages: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: 7801
Subfile: AIM; INDEX MEDICUS

The authors describe inhalant abuse among children in an American Indian elementary boarding school. They discuss the initial interventions made to control this problem, such as providing a lower adult-child ratio and improving staff morale and child management skills and developing a volunteer program to improve the quality of the children's experience after school hours. They suggest that such preventive efforts be made early to interrupt the destructive cycle of dependence on external agents.

Tags: Female; Human; Male

Descriptors: Child Care; Child; Counseling; •Substance Use Disorders--Occurrence (OC); Substance Use Disorders--Prevention and Control (PC); Government Agencies; •Indians, North American; •Residential Facilities; •Schools; Stress, Psychological; United States; Voluntary Workers

Shepardson, M., "Problems of the Navajo Tribal Court in Transition," Human Organization, 24:250-253 (1965).

SOURCE #3

Sherman, Edmund A.; Neuman, Renee; and Shyne, Ann W. Children Adrift in Foster Care: A Study of Alternative Approaches. New York: Child Welfare League of America, Inc., 1973.

SOURCE #3

Sherman, Edmund A. et al. Service to Children in Their Own Homes: Its Nature and Outcome. New York: Child Welfare League of of America, Inc., 1973.

SOURCE #18

Report to the Center for Social Research and Development, Denver Research Institute on Legal and Jurisdictional Problems in the Delivery of Child Welfare Services to Indians.
Sherman, Harrison; Morgan, Bryan
Denver Univ., Colo. Research Inst.,
2 Jul 1975 188p.;

Available from: Center for Social Research & Development, Spruce Hall, Room 21, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado 80208 (#58. 16 50)

The present system for the delivery of child welfare services to reservation Indians contains many issues of concern to responsible Federal and state government employees, and to Indians. The issues identified by the field research frequently center on questions of the proper respective spheres of authority of the governmental units involved--Federal, state, local, and Indian. Perspective and an understanding of the present system can best be gained by an examination of the historical development of this nation's policy toward Indians. The current system is an outgrowth of the vigorously debated, and often contradictory, notions of the past defining the Indians' position in American society. Therefore, this report begins with a summary of the historical development of the legal status of tribal Indians in the United States. The report then examines: Indian tribal government, courts, and legal systems; the current structure of child welfare programs for reservation Indians from a legal perspective; the basic legal problems flowing from the overlay of a federally funded, state administered child welfare system on the three governmental units (Indian, state, and local) concerned; recent attempts at solutions of the problems; and the legal implications of selected alternatives to the present system. (Author)

SOURCE #19

Indian children and tribal group homes: new interpretations of the Whipper Man.
Shore JH; Nicholls WM
Am J Psychiatry Apr 1975, 132 (4) p454-6, ISSN 0002-953X Journal Code: 3VG
Languages: ENGLISH
Subfile: AIM; INDEX MEDICUS

The authors describe a community-based children's home and child welfare program among a tribe of Plateau Indians. The program has been effective because it is compatible with this Indian culture, which accepts extended family and community responsibility for child care. The authors feel that the program demonstrates principles of primary prevention in community mental health.

Tags: Human
Descriptors: Alcoholism; Child Development; Child Rearing; *Child Welfare; Child; *Community Mental Health Services; Folklore; *Indians, North American; Oregon; Schools

CARD 1 of 2.

SOURCE: #2

Indian Youth and Tribal Group Homes, A Whipper Man.
Shore, J. H.; Nicholls, W. W.
Oregon Univ., Portland. Dept. of Psychiatry.
American Psychiatric Association 127th Annual Meeting, Detroit, Mich., 10 pp., May 1974.
May 1974.

A new Indian child care service, developed within and supported by an Indian community, is described. The program is compatible with the ancient Indian disciplinary tradition of the Whipper Man and is part of a culture in which extended family and community responsibilities for child rearing were as important as those of the nuclear family. In several states with large Indian populations, as many as 30 percent of all Indian children are removed from their families and placed in foster homes, adoptive homes, or institutions. On some Northwest reservations, one in 10 children has been placed in off-reservation non-Indian homes. The first 8 months experience of a tribally-sponsored children's group home is described. During this period, 149 Indian children from 98 families were placed in the facility, often because of excessive drinking by the parents. Parents frequently expressed a feeling of hopelessness and despair. After placement of the children, parents often withdrew and began or resumed intensive drinking. After the opening of the facility, the number of annual referrals for off-reservation placement fell from 25 to one. The program coordinates an outpatient contact by Indian counselors with a residential center, where children are adequately cared for in close proximity to their parents. The tribal court makes the decision for placement,

CARD 2 of 2.

SOURCE: #2

and children are returned to their own families as soon as possible. Family stability is seen as the essential ingredient in prevention. The children's group home and the family outreach program under tribal sponsorship is presented as one approach to begin the prevention process within the cultural values and political sanctions of the Indian community. 5 references.

Descriptors: native americans, family community relations, child care services, residential centers, outreach.

SOURCE #5

Shoshoni Productions. The Hopi Way. Film, 22 min., color, 1972
Availability: Films, Inc., 1144 Wilmette Ave., Wilmette, IL 60071.
Price. $330; Rental $35.00.

The Hopi have occupied land on three southerwestern mesas for 1300 yrs. They have lived in harmony with nature and themselves, shunning most efforts at assimilation into society. The movement of a large coal mining company into the Black Mesa area now threatens to upset this life. The reaction of both young and old to this invasion is negative; most Hopis want to preserve their way of life

SOURCE #3

Silberman, Arlene, "My Forty-five Indian Godchildren." Good Housekeeping, August 1966, pp. 34, 36, 38, 40.

SOURCE #14

Simon R., and Alstein, H., Transracial Adoption. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1977.

SOURCE: #1

254. Simon, R.J. An assessment of racial awareness, preference, and self-identity among white and adopted non-white children. *Social Problems* 22(1):43–57, 1974.

The increasing number of white families adopting across ethnic lines has aroused concern about the effects of transracial adoption on the white and nonwhite children in those homes. This study used a modified three-part Clark and Clark paradigm to measure levels of racial awareness, preference, and identity among nonwhite children (120 black, 37 Asian and Indian children) adopted by white families and their white siblings (42 adopted and 167 born into those families). Midwestern families with children ranging in age from 3- to 8-years old were investigated. A pre- and post-study interview with both the children and their parents provided additional perspective.

Results indicated that black children adopted in a multiracial setting do not develop an ambivalence toward their own race as had been reported in earlier studies. In addition, white children preferred their own race to a lesser degree than white children in previous studies. No differences were found between the children's groups on racial awareness and racial identity variables. These findings suggest that development in a multiracial environment contributes to a decrease in the status of whites among children without any corresponding decrement in racial awareness and ethnic identification.

No definite conclusions concerning Asian-American children were made due to the small sample size, the confounding of Asian and Indian results, and the use of an inappropriate identity measure.

CARD 1 of 2.

SOURCE: #2

Indian Child Welfare: A Review of the Literature.
Slaughter, E. L.
Denver Univ., Colo. Center for Social Research and Development.
Denver Univ., Colo. Center for Social Research and Development, 107 pp., January 1976.
January 1976.

An extensive literature review was conducted to study 2 vital areas of concern in the area of provision of child welfare services to American Indians: the problem of gaps in the Indian child welfare services system due to lack of funding and unclear areas of responsibility among service providers, and the appropriateness of traditional, Anglo-American child welfare policies and principles as applied to services for a minority population with different cultural traditions. Topics covered include historical development and current structure of the service systems, cultural and historical factors bearing on Indian child welfare, general issues in the literature on Indian child welfare, issues pertaining to specific child welfare services, and innovative programs and new approaches. Services provided to Indian people have not been documented, with the exception of Bureau of Indian Affairs activities. Investigation of legal-jurisdictional problems in services indicated conflicting legal interpretations and state reluctance to honor institutions on reservations. Although no hard data were found, protective services for Indian children apparently consists mostly of removing the child from the home. The implementation of preventive and rehabilitative services is urged. 226 references.

Descriptors: native americans, literature reviews, child welfare services, child protection services, agency responsibility, removing child from home cultural

CARD 2 of 2.

SOURCE #5

Availability: Center for Social Research and Development,
Denver Research Institute/University of Denver, 2142
Sourth High St., Denver, CO 80208.
Price: $5.00

SOURCE #15

Smith College School for Social Work, "Indian Adoption Project Journal," Vol. I, No. 2 (Spring, 1974), p. 7-10; Vol. II, No. 2 (Winter, 1975) p. 103.

SOURCE: #2

Matter of V.D.D.
South Dakota. Supreme Court.
278 N.W.2d 194 (S.D. 1979). April 26, 1979.
April 26, 1979.

The Circuit Court of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, Jackson County, South Dakota, terminated appellant's parental rights to 4 of her children and she appealed. Appellant was a full-blooded Indian who was the mother of 12 children, and she was suffering from alcoholism. Appellant first argued that S.D.C.L. section 26-8-6, which is the South Dakota child abuse and neglect statute, is unconstitutionally vague, especially regarding the term ""proper care,'' taking into account the cross-cultural situation involved in her case. The Supreme Court of South Dakota, citing Matter of D.T. 237 N.W.2d 166 (S.D. 1975), among others, stated that this statute provides standards by which a person of average intelligence can regulate his conduct. The court went on to add that parents of whatever race or creed simply cannot do with their children as they please. Appellant went on to argue that the least restrictive alternative had not been employed by the lower court, but the Supreme Court noted that every effort to work with appellant to correct her situation had been rejected by her, and that under these circumstances the best interests of the child warranted the termination order. References.

Descriptors: native americans, alcoholism, termination of parental rights, vagueness doctrine, south dakota, maternal behavior.

SOURCE #3

Spang, Alonzo. "Counseling the Indian." Journal of American Indian Education, 5 (1965): 10-15.

SOURCE #19

The health of American Indian children in multi-problem families.
Spivey GH
Soc Sci Med ,Mar 1977, 11 (5) p357-9, ISSN 0037-7856
Journal Code: UUA
Languages: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: 7801
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
Tags: Female; Human; Male; Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.
Descriptors: Arizona; Child Health Services--Utilization (UT); Child, Preschool; *Family; Indians, North American; Infant; *Morbidity; *Social Behavior Disorders

Stiffarm, Thelma. "Juvenile Law and Indian Court Training Needs," in Indian Courts and the Future, Appendix 2. NAICJA, 1978, p. 172-185

Topic headings include: Basic Training Needs (includes needs of judges, police officers, court personnel, and tribal councils); past training efforts; present resources; estimates of future needs.

Future needs are identified as including juvenile codes, training sessions, juvenile facilities.

SOURCE #18

Determining a Parent Curriculum.
Strom, Robert; Hill, Jane
Journal of American Indian Education, v19 n1 p23-30 Oct 1979
Reprint: UMI
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)

The Parent as a Teacher Inventory can provide data for designing a parenting curriculum geared to a specific target group. Used to examine childrearing expectations held by Navajo and Hopi Indians, the Inventory reveals pervasive differences based on tribal affiliation, parent's sex, child's sex, and parent's educational experience. (SB)

Descriptors: •American Indian Education; American Indian Reservations; •Child Rearing; •Cultural Differences; Curriculum Development; Early Childhood Education; •Parent Attitudes; Parent Child Relationship; •Parent Education; Play; Program Development; •Sex Differences; Tribes

Identifiers: Hopi (Tribe); Navajo Nation; •Parent as a Teacher Inventory (Strom Greathouse)

Stuart, Paul. United States Indian Policy: From the Dawes Act to the American Indian Policy Review Commission. Social Service Review, 1977, September, 451-463.

SOURCE #16

Swanson, D. W.; Bratrude, A. P.; Brown, E. M. "Alcohol Abuse in a Populatio of Indian Children." Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN., Section of Psychiatry, Diseases of the Nervous System, 32:835-842, 1971.

The effects of excessive alcohol drinking were studied among a population of 42 American Indian children. Most of the social activities of these children include drinking, making it not only acceptable but expected behavior. The Indian respect for individual autonomy tends to produce a permissive and neglectful parent who allows the child to determine how much he will drink. Consequences of drinking included school dropout, sexual promiscuity, illegitimate pregnancy, delinquency, physical complications, and suicide. Preliminary data indicate that these children usually become adult alcoholics. A 4-phase treatment program is proposed, and 2 case histories are give, along with 22 references.

SOURCE: #1

161. Swenson, J.P. Supportive Care, Custody, Placement and Adoption of American Indian Children: Special Questions and New Answers. A National Conference Sponsored by the American Academy of Child Psychiatry (Bottle Hollow, Utah, April 19–22, 1977). Available from the American Academy of Child Psychiatry.

A focus on the developmental uniqueness of the American Indian child and implications for supportive care, custody, placement, and adoption was one of the major goals of this conference. Attendees addressed the growing concern among Indian communities over the loss of their children and the lack of child welfare services that would preserve Indian families and afford them culturally sensitive prevention and treatment attention. Two general sessions targeted topics related to supportive care to the at-risk child, placement issues, special settings for children, and review of the custody process. Nine simultaneous small-group workshops following the general sessions examined the issues in greater detail. The conferees concurred that: (1) Service network development, active involvement of tribal councils, and mobilization of community support are vital to the success of welfare services. (2) The main theme emerging from the conference was the call for affirmation of tribal heritage and the retention of cultural ties. (3) A comprehensive information clearinghouse relating to all aspects of Indian social services is needed. (4) Tribal control is a necessity for developing and maintaining continuity of programs.

CARD 1 of 2. SOURCE: #2

Supportive Care, Custody, Placement and Adoption of American Indian Children. Special Questions and New Answers.
Swenson, J. P. (Editor)
Conference Proceedings, April 19-22, 1977, Bottle Hollow, Utah. Washington, D.C., American Academy of Child Psychiatry, 93 pp., 1977.
1977.

Problems in providing protective services for American Indian children are discussed. The White man's subjugation of the Indian has resulted in the disruption of tribal and family structure. Four factors characterize the present Indian situation: variations in acculturation from area to area; rejection of the dominant culture; the rebirth of Indian pride; and the rapidly increasing Indian population. The conferences agreed that proper services management can result in service network development, active involvement of tribal councils, and the mobilization of community support. Tribal heritages should be affirmed and cultural ties should be retained. A comprehensive national clearinghouse should be created to disseminate to Indians materials relating to all aspects of Indian social services. The necessity of tribal control for developing and maintaining program continuity is stressed.

Descriptors: native americans, culture conflicts, conference reports, placement, custody of child, adoption,

CARD 2 of 2. SOURCE #5

Availability: American Academy of Child Psychiatry,
1800 R Street, NW, Washington, DC 20009.
Price: $2.00

TCI, Inc. Register of Model Grant Programs Funded Under Title II of Public Law 95-608, The Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978.

A 70-page, March 1982, publication prepared by TCI, Inc., under a BIA Division of Social Services contract. Provides summary descriptions of 35 of the 190 programs supported by Title II Indian Child Welfare Act Funds in 1981.

Of those grant programs included, half are located on reservatios; half, off-reservation. All were among Title II grantees nominated by BIA Area Office social workers as having been particularly successful in establishing programs to prevent the breakup of Indian families.

Each summary provides information on the Title II grantee organization's name, address and phone number; the name of a primary program contact; its 1980 and 1981 funding amounts; and a description of its program activities and achievements.

A limited number of copies are available, without charge, from the Division of Social Services in each of the BIA Area Offices.

SOURCE #10

Taylor, Michael Neil. "Descriptive Assessment of the Devils Lake Sioux Family Development Center, Fort Totten Reservation, North Dakota." Denver: University of Denver, Social Welfare Research Institute, 1972.

SOURCE #3

Thomte, Morris B. "Children in Foster Home Care." Report of Management Improvement Project. Unpublished manuscript. Billings, Montana: Billings Area Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1962.

SOURCE #19

One view of the etiology of depression in the American Indian.
Townsley HC; Goldstein GS
Public Health Rep . Sep-Oct 1977, 92 (5) p458-61, ISSN 0033-3549 Journal Code: QJA
Languages: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: 7801
Subfile: AIM; INDEX MEDICUS
Tags: Human
Descriptors: Acculturation; Adolescence; Child; Child, Preschool; *Depression--Etiology (ET); Economics; Education; *Indians, North American; Self Concept; United States

Traylor, John. *A Practical Guide to Understanding the Child Welfare Act of 1978*. 1981.

SOURCE #20

Describes in detail what is required by the Indian Child Welfare and suggests ways to meet those requirements.

CARD 1 of 2.

Tupper, Ronald W. and Richard W. Borton. Final Report of the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe Child Abuse and Neglect Grant: Clinical Demonstration of Specialized Treatment of Child Neglect, (july 1982).

A 52-page report which summarizes the activities and success of a 3½ year project funded by the National Center of Child Abuse and Neglect to the Muckleshoot Tribe (Auburn, Washington). Through the project, the tribe established an effective child welfare system, drafted a tribal youth code, developed a tribal court system to oversee child welfare cases, coordinated services with agencies both on and off the reservation, established a treatment program to work with families involved with child maltreatment, operated a youth home and licensed Indian foster care homes.

The report also includes a large appendix which offers the following Muckleshoot Tribal written documents:

A. Youth in Need of Care Code
B. List of Subcommittees of Child Welfare Committee
C. Definition of Neglect
D. Child Welfare Committee Bylaws
E. Petition to Reassume Exclusive Jurisdiction of Child Custody

CARD 2 of 2.

F. Flow Chart for Referral and Intake Procedures
G. Description of Muckelshoot Youth Home

For information on the availability of this report, contact Alice Low, Social Finance Analyst, National Center for Child Abuse and Neglect, Children's Bureau, P.O. Box 1182, Washington, DC 20013. Refer to grant #90-C-1689.

Tuthill, Nancy M. "The Guardian Ad Litem's Responsibilities to an Indian Child," in the American Indian Law Newsletter, Vol. 14, #6, Nov-Dec 1981, p. 55-60.

Focuses on the guardian ad litem's responsibility to protect the Indian child as a child and as an Indian in Indian Child Welfare Act proceedings.

Cites a number of law review articles and reported cases published through summer 1981 which deal with the ICWA but not specifically with the role of the guardian ad litem.

Vol. 14, #6, may be purchased for $3 from the American Indian Law Center, PO Box 4456-Station A, Albuquerque, NM 87196.

Tuthill, Nancy M. "The Indian Child Welfare Act: An Introduction," in the American Indian Law Newsletter, Vol. 14, #5, Sept-Oct, 1981, p. 45.

A one-page introduction to the ICWA, answering the question "Why did Congress pass the Act?" Precedes a series of four articles in Volumes 14 and 15 of the American Indian Law Newsletter.

Individual copies of Volume 14, #5 and #6, of the newsletter may be purchased for $3 each from the American Indian Law Center, P.O. Box 4456-Station A, Albuquerque, NM 87196.

5/82

Tuthill, Nancy M. "Procedural Issues of the Indian Child Welfare Act that May Affect Tribes," in the American Indian Law Newsletter, Vol. 14, #5, Sept-Oct, 1981, p. 46-53.

Part one of a two part article. This portion addresses procedural issues which may arise during the pretrial (preadjudication) phase of involuntary foster care and termination of parental rights proceedings under the ICWA. Focus is limited to issues that may affect Indian parents and custodians. Specific topics include: jurisdiction; jurisdiction of parties; jurisdiction of subject matter; concurrent jurisdiction; transfer of jurisdiction; notice; pleadings; parties; Indian child's tribe; Indian custodian; intervention in proceedings; discovery; and pretrial conference.

Volume 14, #5, may be purchased for $3 from the American Indian Law Center, PO Box 4456-Station A. Albuquerque NM 87196.

5/82

Tuthill, Nancy M. "Procedural Issues of the Indian Child Welfare Act that May Affect Tribes, Continued" in the American Indian Law Newsletter, Vol. 14, #6, Nov-Dec 1981, p. 54-55.

Addresses issues which may be raised during the trial (adjudication) and post-trial (post-adjudication) periods of an Indian Child Welfare Act procedure. Topics include: standard of evidence; expert witnesses, appointment of counsel, examination of court reports, remedial efforts and rehabilitative services.

Vol. 14, #6, may be purchased for $3 from the American Indian Law Center, PO Box 4456-Station A, Albuquerque, NM 87196.

5/82

Tuthill, Nancy M. "The Tribal Child Welfare Committee and the Indian Child Welfare Act" in The American Indian Law Newsletter, Vol. 14, #6, Nov-Dec 1981, p. 60-61.

Discusses the need for pre-transfer investigations by a tribe prior to the decision to petition for transfer of an Indian Child Welfare Act proceeding from state to tribal court. Suggests that a tribal child welfare committee might perform such investigations and explores the role and membership of such committees.

Vol. 14, #6, can be purchased for $3 from the American Indian Law Center, PO Box 4456-Station A, Albuquerque, NM 87196.

5/82

SOURCE #13

U. S. Office of Federal Register, Code of Federal Regulations, 25, Indians, Office of Federal Register, 1978.

SOURCE #18

Youth Problems on Indian Reservations.
Underhill, Ruth M., Ed.
Colorado Univ., Boulder. Dept. of Sociology.
6 Mar 1970 73p.; Report of a group consultation held in Denver, Colorado, March 4-6, 1970
Sponsoring Agency: Social and Rehabilitation Service (DHEW), Washington, D.C. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.
EDRS Price - MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.

Juvenile delinquency was identified as the major problem affecting youth on Indian reservations. Causes for delinquency which were discussed included culture conflict, expectation of failure, unemployment, failure of homes and parents, discrimination, inadequate education, off-reservation schools, and alcoholism. Needs identified by tribal leaders included new services and facilities for delinquent reservation youth, training programs, and legal change for more effective handling of juveniles. Progress was reported in the areas of foster care, local involvement, alternatives to incarceration, and recreational programs. Inter-tribal cooperation, youth involvement, and leadership exercised in the form of concrete action were seen as essential to reducing delinquency among reservation youth. Consultants described programs, service organizations, and opportunities for Indian youth. A conference agenda and lists of tribal representatives and other participants are appended.

SOURCE: #2

Child Abuse and Neglect Training in Regions VI-X and Among Indian Populations.
Urban and Rural Systems Associates, San Francisco, Calif.
Urban and Rural Systems Associates, San Francisco, Calif., 76 pp., May 3, 1976.
May 3, 1976.

The background, methodology, and recommendations resulting from a study intended to provide training to selected personnel from organizations and agencies having child abuse and neglect programs in federal regions 6-10, and among Native Americans are summarized. The study involved the development of a training curriculum and conducting of training sessions in the diagnosis and treatment of child abuse and neglect. In the first phase of the training conferences, non-Native American training for supervisors and nonsupervisors in the target regions was developed. second series concentrated on professionals and nonprofesionals working in the field of child abuse and neglect with Native Americans. The goals of the project consisted of (1) developing more specialized and informed skills in diagnosing and treating child abuse and neglect for personnel from hospitals, mental health programs, public health agencies, child protective services, or programs relating to the needs and welfare of children, law enforcement, schools, and courts; (2) developing multidisciplinary teamwork and coordinative skills among various agencies or programs involved with child abuse and neglect; and (3) augmenting specific supervisory skills in and tools for staff development, in order to enable the participants in the training program to pass on what they have learned to their various staffs.

Descriptors: professional training, native americans, detection, services coordination, community health services, program improvement.

Vanderpan. "Ruling on the Constitutionality of the Indian Child Welfare Act," 26 S.D.L. Rev 67 (1981), in RE D.L.L. and C.L.L., Minors (S.D. 219 N.W. 2d 278).

SOURCE #14

Wald, Michael S., "State Intervention on Behalf of Neglected Children: Standards for Removal of Children from Their Homes, Monitoring the Status of Children in Foster Care, and Termination of Parental Rights," 28 Stanford Law Review, p. 625, 1976.

SOURCE #4

Wallis, Ruth Sawtell. "The Overt Fears of Dakota Indian Children." Child Development 25 (1954): 185-192.

Wamser. "Child Welfare Under the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978: A New Mexico Focus," 10 N.M.L. Rev. 413-429 (1980).

SOURCE #18

The Relationship of Policy Preferences and Value Orientations Among Tribal Leaders and Anglo Administrators on Four North Dakota Reservations.

Wanberg, Larrie Dale
Aug 1973 186p.; Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Denver
Report No.: AD/A-003-429
Available from: National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161 (AD/A-003 429, MF $2.25, HC $7.00)

Employing a background information questionnaire, a policy preference scale, and the Kluckhohn Value Orientation Scale, 40 American Indian tribal leaders and 35 Anglo administrators from 4 North Dakota reservations were surveyed to explore preferences for problem-solving approaches in the field of child welfare. The following hypotheses were tested: (1) there will be a significant difference between the value orientations expressed by Indian tribal leaders and Anglo administrators; (2) there will be a significant difference between Indian policy preferences and those of the Anglos; (3) there will be a positive correlation between the policy preferences and value orientations of both groups. Policy preferences, value orientations, and policy-value correlations were examined in terms of man-nature, time, activity, and relational orientations. The respondents' approaches to solving child welfare problems were analyzed in terms of the following problem areas: unwed mothers; child neglect; family planning; day care; drug abuse; unemployment; delinquency; truancy; dropouts; learning problems; adoption; and alcoholism. Findings indicated Anglo and Indian value orientations were significantly different; policy preferences were also significantly different, but there were no correlations for either group between value orientations and policy preferences. (JC)

Washington State. *Washington State Indian Child Welfare Training Packet*, compiled by Barbara Wright, Asst. Attorney General and Marvin Napoleon, Indian Child Welfare Specialist, 1981.

This packet, assembled in handbook form, is a conslidation of all Washington State policies affecting Indian children and families. It is particularly appropriate for child welfare providers in the public and private sector who offer social services to Indian children and families.

It is available, at cost of printing, from the Department of Social and Health Services, Bureau of Children's Services, Mail Stop: OB-41, Olympia, Washington 98504.

SOURCE #16

Wauneka, Annie D. "Avoidance of Emotional Disturbances." Paper presented at workshop proceedings, Emotional Problems of the Indian Students in Boarding Schools and Related Schools. Albuquerque, New Mexico, April, 1960, 4 pages (mimeographed).

The author addresses herself to the emotional difficulties experienced by the Navajo child who is sent away from the family and the reservation to be educated in a boarding school. The point is made that the Navajo people prefer to have their children educated in the local community, but adequate resources are not provided to accommodate most of the children of school age. Suggestions are made about staffing and program design of boarding schools to lessen the emotional problems for the Indian child associated with adjustment to a different milieu.

Westermeyer, Joseph. "Indian Powerlessness in Minnesota," Society, 1973, 45-52.

SOURCE: #2

Community Context Section of NCCAN Demonstration Center Profile for Urban Indian Resource Center -- Oakland, California.

White (E. H.) and Co., Inc., San Francisco, Calif.
Prepared for: Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C., 22 pp., July 27, 1976.
July 27, 1976.

This section of the evaluation report on the Urban Indian Child Resource Center, which serves the American Indian population residing in the San Francisco-Oakland Metropolitan area, concludes that the San Francisco-Oakland Community System that deals with child abuse and neglect is relatively organized but lacks a centralized system and a professional training program. The Urban Indian Child Resource Center, while not specifically in the system, works well with those institutions that are in the system and provides much needed services for the American Indian segment of the population.

Descriptors: native americans, demonstration programs, california, resource centers, program evaluation.

SOURCE: #2

Application of a Data Collection Method to Ensure Confidentiality.

White, R. B.

John Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md. School of Hygiene and Public Health.

American Journal of Public Health 67(11):1095-1097, November 1977.

November 1977.

The use of a double-blind data collection method in a study of the incidence of child abuse and neglect among a Native American population is described. The method assisted in obtaining data access from federal, state, tribal, and private agencies, and provided a means to protect individual identification. Application of this method required minor modifications to accommodate the various agency interpretations of the Federal Privacy Act or their own data confidentiality provisions. The double-blind method provides protection even in situations in which government regulation does not require it. In addition to data confidentiality, the principal investigator and study staff are assured that accidental viewing of data collection instruments could not be tied to the releasing of any information that could be construed as deleterious to an individual or family.

Descriptors: native americans, right of privacy, data collection, incidence, research methodology, confidentiality,

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SOURCE: #2

Navajo Child Abuse and Neglect Study.

White, R. B.

Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md. Dept. of Maternal and Child Health.

Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md., Dept. of Maternal and Child Health, 145 pp., July 29, 1977.

July 29, 1977.

Child abuse and neglect among Navajo children was studied to gain an epidemiologic profile, to assess socio-demographic characteristics, and to obtain baseline estimates of incidence and prevalence. The population is described and the data collection method outlined. Population characteristics are discussed, including such topics as general distribution; time period trends; abuse or neglect versus comparison trends; status differences; multiple agency involvement; and reliability sub-studies. Appendices include: study case status and operational definitions; data sources included in the study; types of abuse or neglect sustained; duplicate data source by study status; procedure for computing age; age distribution for the Navajo population; a summary of family factors by category of abuse, neglect, and comparison status; communities included in the study; and the study instrument. 38 references.

Descriptors: native americans, incidence, epidemiology, demography,

SOURCE: #5

Availability: Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health, Dept. of Maternal and Child Health.

"Navajo Child Abuse and Neglect Study: A Comparison Group Examination of Abuse and Neglect of Navajo Children." An article by Roger B. White and Donald A. Cornely in Child Abuse and Neglect, Vol. 5, 1981, p. 9-17.

This article reports various sociodemographic characteristics which differentiate abusive and neglectful families from nonabusive and nonneglectful families in the Navajo population. The article's findings are based on a review of records obtained from tribal and state courts, the BIA, state social services and a sample of pediatric cases for 1975. Data on 365 abuse or neglect cases were compared with 867 nonabused or nonneglected control cases.

Information on ordering copies of this article may be obtained from the International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect, 1205 Oneida Street, Denver, Colorado 80220.

available from Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health, Dept. of Maternal and Child Health.

SOURCE: #2

Indian Child Welfare: A Community Team Approach to Protective Services.
Wichlacz, C. R.; Lane, J. M.; Kempe, C. H.
Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C. Div. of Indian and Migrant Affairs.
Child Abuse and Neglect 2(1):29-35, 1978.
1978.

The characteristics and management of child abuse and neglect on the Cheyenne River Sioux Indian Reservation are described. The mobilization of resources and the operation of a local multidisciplinary and interagency child protection team were effective in the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect, as measured by the admissions of children for emergency foster care and reports of abuse and neglect. The lack of clear definition of responsibility among service providers is attributed to gaps in services to Indian children living on reservations. 10 references.

Descriptors: native americans, multidisciplinary teams, interdisciplinary approach, services delivery.

Wilder, Angela. Accomplishments of the Five National Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Centers, December 1981.

A 47-page report written for the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (HHS). The report includes a summary (p. 21-23) of the National Indian Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center funded in 1978 for a three-year period to the Native American Coalition of Tulsa. The summary provides a background statement on the coalition and statements on the Center's goals, objectives, accomplishments and future plans. A profile of project information on the Center is given on p. 32. Pages 44-47 provide a listing of publications concerning Indian child and family welfare.

For information on obtaining copies of the document, contact Roland Sneed, Social Service Program Specialist, National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, P.O. Box 1182, Washington, DC 20013 (202) 245-2859.

Wilkinson, Gerald Thomas, "On Assisting Indian People," Social Casework, Vol. 61, No. 8, October, 1980.

SOURCE #16

Williams, John D.; Teubner, Johanna; and Harlow, Steven D. "Creativity in Rural, Urban, and Indian Children." The Journal of Psychology, 1973, Vol. 83, pp. 111-116.

Five groups of grade-school children were selected and administered the "Torrance Tests of Creative Thinking." The five groups included urban-middle income children, urban-lower income children, rural children, Indian lower-income children, and Indian-impoverished children. Significant differences were found on all three measures of verbal creativity, with the verbal flexibility and verbal originality measures significant at the .001 leve, and the verbal fluency measure significant at the .005 level. On all three measures the groups scored from high to low in the following order: rural, urban-middle income, urban-lower income, Indian-lower income, and Indian-impoverished. None of the four measures of figural creativity showed significant differences.

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Wintemute, Ginger and Bonnie Messer. HANDBOOK: SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE WITH NATIVE AMERICAN FAMILIES. 1982.

A 2-3 page publication developed under a Child Welfare Training Grant for the Administration of Children, Youth and Families (HHS), 1982.

Includes three case illustrations which relate directly to child welfare issues. Other content is directed at alcoholism, aging and the effects of agency-community separation.

Available from: Region VIII Child Welfare Training Center,
University of Denver
Denver, CO 90208

6/82

Wisconsin Law Review, "The Indian Child Welfare Act: Tribal Self Determination Through Participation in Child Custody Proceedings," Wisconsin Law Review, Vol. 1979, 1202

Wisconsin Department of Health & Social Services, The Indian Child Welfare Act, Social Services Manual, Ch. 4, Sec. 2, Madison, WI 1980-81.

SOURCE #16

Withycombe, Jeraldine S. "Relationships of Self-Concept, Social Status, and Self-Perceived Social Status and Racial Differences of Paiute Indian and White Elementary School Children." The Journal of Social Psychology, 1973, Vol. 91, pp. 337-388. (Northern Arizona University.)

Under this article appear summaries of studied which, in 500 words or less, provide comparable data from two or more societies through the use of a standard measuring instrument; additional details concerning the results can be obtained by communicating directly with the investigator or, when indicated, by requesting supplementary material from Microfiche Publications. The present study investigated the relationships among self-concept, social status, and self-perceived social status of first and fifth-grade Paiute Indian and white children in a segregated school, an integrated school with a 20% Paiute Indian matriculation, and an integrated school with a 60% Paiute Indian matriculation in Nevada, and racial differences on the three measures.

SOURCE #16

Wolkon, George H. et al. "Ethnicity and Social Class in the Delivery of Services," Analysis of a Child Guidance Clinic. Ethnicity and Social Class, American Journal of Psychiatric Health, Vol. 64, No. 7, July 1974., pp. 709-712.

The flow of clients through a structured intake and treatment procedure was analyzed. Records were evaluated with the continuance rate of clients used as a measure of effectiveness. Although the clinic in question does not appear to discriminate on the basis of ethnicity or social class, the data suggest the need for instituting better evaluation procedures to provide needed community services more efficiently.

SOURCE #14

Woodward, D., "The Rights of Reservation Parents and Children: Cultural Survival or the Final Termination," American Indian Law Review, Vol. 3, 1975, p. 21.

SOURCE: #2

Final Report. Project Ku-Nak-We-Sha.
Yakima Indian Nation, Toppenish, Wash. Child Abuse and Neglect Project.
Yakima Indian Nation, Toppenish, Wash. Child Abuse and Neglect Project, 67 pp., 1978.
1978.

Issues and services associated with Project KU-NAK-WE-SHA, undertaken to develop effective child abuse and neglect services for Indians on the Yakima Indian Reservation in Washington, are described. The objectives of the project are to end the removal of abused or neglected children from the nurturing milieu of their kinship system; to enhance ability of their families to function more effectively and thereby prevent child abuse and neglect; to provide temporary shelter and protective care to children when separation from parents is necessary; to provide coordinated services to families in need of multiple services; to increase community awareness of child abuse and neglect and facilitate a willingness to report the occurrence; and to provide educational services to the community aimed at developing positive alternatives to neglectful and assaultive behavior toward children. The service delivery system of the project is described and the project design is outlined. Other sections of the report deal with project development, tasks and accomplishments, and program recommendations.

Descriptors: program descriptions, native americans, washington, services delivery, program planning, parents education.

SOURCE #3

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakima Indian Nation. "Project Ku Nak We Sha' (caring)." Project application for July 1975 to July 1978 submitted to U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Human Development, National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. Toppenish, WA.: Author 1975

SOURCE #16

Youngman, Geraldine; and Sadongei, Margaret. "Counseling the American Indian Child." Elementary School Guidance and Counseling, May 1974, pp. 273-277.

This brief paper emphasizes a cultural sensitivity with counseling Indian children, and the necessity for a school counselor to do research on the child's tribal background. Use a slow approach. Keep in mind that the child's response is apt to be slow. Before coming to any conclusion regarding any Indian child, try to put yourself in his or her moccasins.

Youth Policy and Law Center, The Indian Child Welfare Act and the Wisconsin Childrens Code - A Description and Analysis, Madison, WI 1979.

CARD 1 of 2.

SOURCE #14

U.S. Statutes:

Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980. June 17, 1980, 94 Stat. 500, P.L. 96-272, 42 U.S.C. 1305 et seq.

Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act of 1978. April 24, 1978, 92 Stat. 205, P.L. 95-266, ______U.S.C. ______.

Child Welfare and Adoption Assistance Act of 1980. June 17, 1980, 94 Stat. 500, P.L. 96-272, 42 U.S.C. 670, et seq, 601 et seq, and 1381, et seq.

Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act. Jan. 31, 1974, 88 Stat. 4, P.L. 93-247, 42 U.S.C. 1501.

Education for All Handicapped Children Act. Nov. 29, 1975, 89 Stat. at large. 775, P.L. 94-142, 20 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.

CARD 2 of 2.

SOURCE #14

Indian Child Welfare Act. Nov. 8, 1978, 92 Stat. 3069, P.L. 95-608, 25 U.S.C. S. 1401, et seq.

Indian Self-Determination and Educational Assistance Act. Jan. 4, 1975, 88 Stat. 2203, P.L. 93-638, 25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.

CARD 1 of 2.

SOURCE #14

Congressional Hearings & Reports:

1974 Indian Child Welfare Program. Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, 93rd Congress, 2nd Session, on Problems that American Indian Families Face in Raising their Children, April 8-9, 1974.

Indian Child Welfare Act of 1977. Hearings on S. 1214 Before the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, 95th Congress 2nd Session, 1978.

Report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978. H.R. 12533, H.R. Rep. No. 1368, 95th Congress, 2nd Session, 1978.

Oversight of the Indian Child Welfare Act. Hearings Before the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, 96th Congress, 2nd Session, 1980.

CARD 2 of 2.

SOURCE #14

Adoption Assistance, Child Welfare and Social Services: Conference Report to Accompany H.R. 3434, the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980. H.R. Rep. No. 96-900, 96th Congress, 2nd Session, 1980.

SOURCE #13

Select
U.S. Congress. Senate. /Committee on Indian Affairs, Indian Child Welfare Act of 1977. 95th Congress, 1st Session, on S. 1214, August 4, 1977.

SOURCE #13

U.S. Congress. Public Law 95-608, Nov. 8, 1978, An Act, 92 Stat., 95th Congress, 1978, (S. 1214)

SOURCE #13

U.S. Congress. Senate. Mr. Abourezk, from the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, Report (To accompany S. 1214), The Indian Child Welfare Act of 1977. 95th Congress, 1st Session, Report No.95-597, 1977.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Indian Affairs. Indian Education Oversight, Hearing, 96th Congress, 2nd Session, July 24, 1980. Washington, US Gov't Printing Office, 1980, p. 373.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Indian Affairs. Oversight of the Indian Child Welfare Act, Hearings, 96th Congress, 2nd Session, June 30, 1980. Washington, U.S. Gov't Printing Office, 1980, p. 148.

"The Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978: Provisions and Policy," 25 S.D.L. Rev. 98-115 (1980).

DESCRIPTIVE

PROGRAM LISTINGS

(Filed Alphabetically by State)

SOURCES:

1. Implementing The Indian Child Welfare Act, by Bruce Davies. Prepared under a grant from the Legal Services Corporation Research Institute, May 1981.
2. Research Lawrence Indian Center, Elizabeth Hatchett.
3. Smithsonian
4. Chicago 1982 American Indian Community Service Directory, NAES Bookstore, 4550 N. Hermitage, Chicago, IL 60640, (312) 728-1662.

Compiled By:

Nancy Gale,

LINKAGES Project Coordinator

National American Indian

Court Judges Association

(202) 296-0685

November 10, 1982

/

LEGAL ASSISTANCE

Those unable to pay for legal services should check the telephone directory under Lawyer Referral Service, Bar Association, or Legal Aid. Finding legal help may take some time and effort. If you make contact with a service but don't qualify for assistance, or if the agency cannot be of help, always ask where else you can try. Another possible resource is the 1981 Directory of Legal Aid and Defender Offices in the United States. The directory may be available at a local library, a law school, the local Bar Association, or a social service or welfare agency.

SOURCE #2

American Indian Center of Omaha Inc.

Honga "The Leader"
Vol. IV, No. 8
July - August, 1981

?
Location

CARD 1 of 2.

2

Child Abuse and Neglect Project.
Pighin, B.
Cook Inlet Native Association, Anchorage, Alaska.
670 W. Fireweed Lane; Anchorage, AK 99503
Jul 75.

Services: The program purpose is to work with Alaskan Native families involved in child abuse or neglect. The program attempts to replicate the village extended family within an urban setting. Social work counseling, parent aide, individual therapy, family counseling, and health counseling services are offered directly to parents, with Parents Anonymous, homemaking services, child management classes, medical care, health counseling, and welfare services purchased from other programs or obtainable through referrals. Children receive play therapy and emergency foster care services directly, with day care, individual therapy, specialized therapy, and foster care services purchased from other programs or furnished through referrals. The program utilizes luncheons, potlatches, and seasonal activities to create supportive networks.

Clientele: Services to Native Alaskan families are emphasized. Clients are drawn from mixed-income, rural, suburban, and urban areas. About 40 families are served.

Staffing: The program staff consists of lay therapists and social workers. An outreach worker has recently been added.

Organization: The program is conducted by a private, nonprofit community service organization governed by a Board of Directors. Program evaluations will be conducted by CPI Associates of Dallas, Texas.

CARD 2 of 2.

Coordination: Hospitals, social service agencies, schools, and concerned individuals are the major referral sources. Cases are reported by name to the social services. Abuse reports are submitted to the Alaska Division of Health and Social Services and case evaluations are shared with the Anchorage Child Abuse Board. The program utilizes a 7-member multidisciplinary team. Part-time staff are also shared with the Child Abuse Board.

Funding: The program is federally funded.

Descriptors: private agencies, native americans, community programs, cultural factors.

SOURCE #2

Association of American Indian and Alaska
Native Social Workers, Inc.

The Association
October, 1981
Phoenix, AZ

3

CARD 1 of 2.

Navajo Area Social Services.
Evans, N. R.
Bureau of Indian Affairs (Dept. of Interior), Window Rock, Ariz. Branch of Social Services.
Window Rock, AZ 86515

Services: The program focuses, in part, on child abuse and neglect. Social work counseling, group therapy, marriage counseling, family counseling, individual therapy, child management classes, and financial assistance are offered to parents directly; residential care is available through purchases; and parent aides, group therapy, homemaker services, health counseling, child management classes, employment assistance, housing assistance, family planning assistance, and medical care are available through referrals. Direct services to children include individual therapy and foster care; individual therapy, specialized therapy, foster care, and residential care are available through purchases; and day care, therapeutic day care, medical services, play therapy, individual therapy, and specialized therapy are available through referrals. Indirect services include referral, advocacy, child abuse and neglect reporting, information and library services, needs assessment, program planning, public awareness, services coordination, and technical assistance.

Clientele: Indian children, parents, and families from rural, low-income areas are served by the program. Lay audiences receive indirect services.

CARD 2 of 2.

Staffing: Child welfare personnel and social workers staff the program. A Navajo-speaking child welfare staff has been developed, and professional social work training has been provided for the Indian staff.

Organization: The program is conducted by a public, federal organization under the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs. Case conferences, supervisory conferences, training workshops, and case record reviews are used to evaluate the progra m.

Coordination: Medical personnel, private and public hospitals, private and public social service agencies, private and public schools, law enforcement agencies, courts, family members, neighbors, self-referrals, churches, sources from within the agency, and B.I.A. Boarding Schools refer clients to the program.

Funding: The program is supported by direct federal funds.

Descriptors: native americans, federal programs, social services agencies,

4

Navajo Children's Legal Services.

Claw, S. T.; Gladner, M. S.
Office of Navajo Economic Opportunity, Ft. Defiance, Ariz.
National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (DHEW), Washington, D.C.
Box 589; Ft. Defiance, AZ 86504
Oct 78-Sep 81

Research Purpose: Methodologies will be studied for improving the delivery of legal services to abused and neglected Navajo children and for improving court handling of such cases.

Research Methodology: The project will operate in 2 of the court districts on the Navajo Reservation. Legal counsel and guardian ad litem services will be provided to each abused and neglected child before the courts, with a projected annual caseload of 500. Complete data on each occurrence and case will be programmed into a computer. Data will be collected from case review, police reports, and court statistics, and through standardized interview formats for doctors, guardians ad litem, police, and other involved parties.

Research Results: Data collection is in progress.

Descriptors: native americans, legal services, guardian ad litem.

NAVAJO CHILDREN'S LEGAL SERVICES

SOURCE: ERIC
12/81

INVESTIGATORS: Gladner MS; Claw SE

PERFORMING ORG: Navajo Economic Opportunity Office,P.O. Box 589,Fort Defiance,Arizona,86504,United States of America

SPONSORING ORG: U.S. Dept. of Health Education & Welfare,Office of Human Development Services,Admin. for Children Youth & Families,400 6th St. S.W.,Washington,District of Columbia,20201,United States of America

CONTRACT/GRANT NO.: 90-C-1694 (2)

4/79 TO 9/80 FY: 79 FUNDS: $100,000 DATE ENTERED: 00100000

FISCAL YEAR FUNDING STATUS: 79/04

OBJECTIVES: 1) To continue to provide Guardian Ad Litem services to 1000 children before the Courts of the Navajo Nation during the next 18 months. 2) To continue to provide legal counsel to 500 children in matters involving child abuse and/or neglect during the next 18 months. 3) To continue to provide 24 hour legal assistance to police, social workers and others who need legal advice or action or matters involving child abuse and neglect. 4) To continue to provide training on child abuse and neglect laws and procedure to the proper agencies including the police and social workers. 5) To provide community education on child abuse and neglect matters and increased identification of such problems at the community level. 6) To provide a replicable, quality data acquisition and retention system for all matters involving child abuse and/or neglect to assure the coordination and delivery of all needed legal services and the carrying out of Court orders while maintaining confidentiality as mandated by the Buckley Amendment. 7) To provide effective administration within the program which assures quality service provision, information gathering and coordination of all involved service providers. 8) To advocate for the continued up-grading and expansion of juvenile justice services on the Navajo Reservation or other areas within the jurisdiction of the Navajo Nation. 9) To assist in the implementation of the Indian Child Welfare Act, Public Law 95-608 and participate in the procedure mandated by the Act.

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SOURCE #2

American Indian Lawyer Training Program, Inc.
319 MacArthur Boulevard
Oakland, California 94610

Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978
"A Law for Our Children"

CARD 1 of 4.

EAGLE CHILD,
Indian Child and Family Services Program
Art Martinee, Executive Director
2530 J Street, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95816
(916) 448-9911

CONSORTIUM MEMBERS

Assembly of California Indian Women

Auburn Indian Health Project, Inc.

Big Valley Village Association

Butte Tribal Council

California Tribes for Effective Opportunity

Clearlake Mission Band of Pomo Indians

Native American Training Associates

Northern Sierra Indians Inc.

Sacramento Urban Indian Health Project, Inc.

Suskol Indian Council

CARD 2 of 4.

Service Workers

David Ipina, Service Worker
Robert Monroe, Service Worker
Chris Partida, Service Worker
Winnifred Whitetail, Service Worker
Don Ray, Fiscal Manager
Jeannie McKean, Executive Secretary

EAGLE CHILD, Indian Child and Family Services Program, is an Indian Child Welfare Project funded under Title II, of the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978. This project is funded to address specific issues of Indian child welfare brought forth within the Act. The Project proposes to address these issues through the provision of direct services, child placement services, legal advocate services and community education. The Project centers around the effective implementation of the Indian Child Welfare Act. The Indian Child Wel-

CARD 3 of 4.

fare Act, being one of the most important pieces of legislation passed this decade, has the potential of resolidifing the circle of Indian family life. Thereby, having the same effect upon all Indian nations and cultures. The Eagle Child Program is intent upon making these goals a reality through the implementaion of this Act -- within its service area(22 counties within Northern California).

-Art Martinez

Outline of Indian Child and Family Services Offered by the Program

I. Direct Services Component
- -Recruitment of foster care homes.
  - -Guidance of foster care applicants through the licensing process.
    - -Follow-up supportive services for licensed Indian foster care homes.

CARD 4 of 4.

- -Delivery of family assistance services, including; home counseling, home supportive services, respite care services, etc.
- -Resource and referral.
- - Advocacy services for families involved in the child removal proceedings.
- -"Friend of the court" evaluate services as a third party family serices as a third family services provider.
- -Coordinate family therapy programs with social workers involved.
- -Provide transportation for parent child visitations within the general service area; where no other resources are available.
- -Examine other resources, as available, to facilitate parent-child visitations.

CARD 1 of 2.

Indian Lodge Child and Family Resource Center.
Pasqua, E.; Rivera, J.
Inter-Tribal Council of California, Inc. and Indian Lodge Comprehensive Care Center, Los Angeles.
1320 S. Westlake Ave.; Los Angeles, CA 90006

Services: The purpose of the program is to serve and place abused and neglected Indian children. Direct services to parents include alcohol and drug counseling, couples and family counseling, group and individual therapy, legal assistance, residential care, housing assistance, and child management classes. Direct services to children include individual therapy, emergency foster care, crisis nursery, play therapy, diagnostic services, and medical services. Indirect services include referral, advocacy, child abuse and neglect reporting, law enforcement, legal services, and services coordination. The program offers a hot line for child abuse and neglect reporting, and a help line for information dissemination, crisis intervention, and referral.

Clientele: Individual parents, children, and families from throughout the county are served. Lay audiences receive indirect services.

Staffing: The program is staffed by a social worker, 4 counselors, and support staff. Volunteers serve as clerical aides, recreation aides, and parent aides. The program uses a multidisciplinary team for case management, case consultation, and diagnosis; team members include clergy, homemaker specialists, lay therapists, nurses, and social workers.

Organization: The program is administered by a private, nonprofit child protection organization. Components within the program include an alcohol and drug recovery home for adults, a similar facility for youths, and a youth outreach prevention program.

CARD 2 of 2.

Coordination: The program maintains special contacts with the Los Angeles Indian Center, the County Deartment of Public Social Services, and the County Department of Mental Health Services. Cases are referred to the program by public social service agencies, law enforcement agencies, courts, neighbors, self-referrals, and churches. Cases are referred to public, county and city agencies.

Funding: All program income comes from direct federal funds.

Descriptors: private agencies, child protection services, native americans.

Parents Anonymous (P.A.)

22330 Hawthorne Blvd.
Suite 208
Torrance, CA 90505

P.A.'s toll-gree number for those outside California is (800) 421-0353; in California, call (800) 352-0386.

P.A. is a self-help group for parents under stress. There are no costs, and no one is required to reveal his or her name.

CARD 1 of 2.

Urban Indian Child Resource Center.
Muneta, A.; Patrick, C.
Indian Nurses of California, Inc., Oakland.
390 Euclid Ave.; Oakland, CA 94610
Jul 74

Services: The purpose of the program is to provide services to Indian children and their families who are experiencing child abuse and neglect. Direct services to parents are social work counseling; family counseling; alcohol and drug counseling; group, individual, and lay therapy; medical care; financial and housing assistance; babysitting; homemaker services; and transportation. Direct services to children include individual therapy, day care, emergency foster care, family foster care, play therapy, and emergency services. Indirect services include referral, training, advocacy, child abuse and neglect reporting, information and library services, program planning, public awareness, and services coordination.

Clientele: Individual children, parents, and families from a multi-county area are served.

Staffing: An executive director, family representatives, counselors, foster home recruiters, and a psychologist staff the program. Volunteers are used as clerical aides. The program uses a multidisciplinary team for case consultation, diagnosis, training, and treatment. Team members include lawyers, nurses, psychiatrists, psychologists, physicians, social workers, and teachers.

Organization: The program is administered by a private, nonprofit organization, and evaluated through a quarterly reporting system.

CARD 2 of 2.

Coordination: Medical personnel, private and public hospitals, private and public social service agencies, private and public schools, law enforcement agencies, courts, family members, neighbors, self-referrals, churches, and sources from within the agency all provide referrals to the program.

Funding: Half of the program's income is from direct federal funds and state funds. The remainder is from county funds, city funds, funds from private nonprofit organizations, funds from private for-profit organizations, and personal donations.

Descriptors: private agencies, social services agencies, native americans, resource centers.

SOURCE #2

Wheel of Life in the Indian World (newsletter)

Hupa Indian Child Welfare Project
P.O. Box 1129
Hoopa, CA 95546

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American Humane Association (AHA)

Children's Division
9725 E. Hampden
Denver, CO 80231
(303) 695-0811

AHA is a national center for promoting and creating child protective services in each community. It provides program planning, community planning, consultation, and education and training.

CHILD ABUSE STATISTICS

National

National statistics are available from: American Humane Assn.
Children's Division
9725 E. Hampden
Denver, CO 80231
(303) 695-0811

and from: Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect
1700 N. Moore St.
Arlington, VA 22209
(703) 558-8222

State

State statistics are available from each state's department of social services and from: American Humane Assn (listed above).

Local

Local statistics should be available from your local office of social services, which is listed in the telephone directory. In most areas the office is called the Department of Social Services, The Department of Protective Services, the Department of Children and Family Services, or Social and Rehabilitative Services.

CARD 1 of 2.

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DENVER, CO.

The Regional VIII Child Welfare Training Center is providing training, technical assistance, and consultation in developing and implementing permanency planning for the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation. This project provides training for Indian child welfare workers on the reservation in home-based services, supportive services, foster care with Indian families, and other relevant problem areas affecting child welfare practice among reservation Indians. The project also provides technical assistance in developing a tribal children's code to the Turtle Mountain Tribal council, the Rollette County Permanency Planning Committee, the court, and child welfare staff.

The tribal code will provide a mechanism for achieving an improved child welfare system which embraces culturally appropriate permanency planning goals. Training materials developed will be replicable among reservations and other States in Region VIII.

This effort is being implemented in collaboration with the North Dakota Board of Social Services, the Aberdeen, South Dakota Regional Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Tribal Council of the Turtle Mountain Chippewa Indian Tribe.

CARD 2 of 2.

Contact:

Ms. Margaret A. Nicholson, Director
Region VIII Child Welfare Training Center
University of Denver School of Social Work
2148 S. High Street
Denver, CO 80208
(303) 753-2886

or

Director of Training For
Your State
Department of Social Services

SOURCE #1

Region 8 Child Welfare Training Center

Graduate School of Social Work
Margaret Nicholson, Director
University of Denver
Denver, CO 80208
(303) 753-2886

Responsible for surveying child welfare training needs of staff in social service departments in Region 8, and provides assistance in curriculum development and in-service training.

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SOURCE #1

National Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect

1205 Oneida Street
Denver, CO 80220
(303) 321-3963

Established in 1972 to provide professionals working in the field of child abuse and neglect with educational, research and clinical material. Staff includes pediatricians, psychiatrists, psychologists, early childhood education specialists and others.

The Center emphasizes the development of treatment programs for abused children, conducts training programs, and offers technical assistance.

A catalog of materials and services is available upon request.

CARD 1 of 2.

13

The Native American Rights Fund and
The Indian Law Support Center

1506 Broadway
Boulder, CO 80302
(303) 447-8760

Since 1972 the Native American Rights Fund has operated the Indian Law Support Center (1982 Operating Fund -- $205,000) which provides backup legal assistance to legal services programs serving Indians and private attorneys providing pro bono services to Indians on reservations, in rural communities and in urban areas throughout the country. Hundreds of requests for assistance in all areas of Indian law and general law are answered annually.

The Center seeks to respond to attorney requests through (1) letter and telephone advice on Indian law problems; (2) furnishing legal materials; (3) legal research; (4) direct archival research; (5) field consultation; (6) the review of court pleadings and briefs sent in from the field; (7) analysis of legislation; (8) assistance in locating expert witnesses and other consultants and (9) limited assistance as co-counsel. The attempt is made to put the full resources of NARF at the disposal of local legal services, including attorney staff, the National Indian Law Library and other resources, limited only by funding levels of the Center and of NARF.

CARD 2 of 2.

The Center publishes a monthly newsletter to provide information on significant developments in Indian law and legislation, and to enable Indian legal services attorneys to exchange ideas and information. The newsletter is now sent to approximately 300 local programs, urban Indian centers and individuals.

A major function of the Center is to provide training for local legal services programs in substantive law areas. It circulates a videotape series developed by the Center on general principles of Indian law to legal services programs and to state and local bar associations for training of attorneys without previous experience in Indian law. The Center also organizes annual Indian law training events and develops handbooks on selected problem areas in Indian law for the more advanced practitioner.

Ute Mountain Tribe Social Services.
Mountjoy, D.
Bureau of Indian Affairs, Towaoc, Colo. Ute Mountain Tribe Social Services.
Towaoc, CO 81334
Feb 79

14

Services: The purpose of the program is to provide protective services to Indian children in their own homes. Direct services to parents include couples and family counseling, social work counseling, individual therapy, legal assistance, employment and financial assistance, and family planning assistance. Direct services to children include individual therapy, emergency foster care, and family foster care. Indirect services include referral, training, services coordination, technical assistance, advocacy, program planning, and public awareness.

Clientele: The program provided direct services to 100 Ute Mountain Tribe children during the past year, 40 parents, and 12 families. Indirect services were provided for lay audiences and professional and paraprofessional groups.

Staffing: Five full-time and 2 part-time social workers staff the program.

Organization: The program is administered by a federal public welfare organization and is under the supervision of the Ute Mountain Tribe Tribal Council. Evaluation is by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Coordination: Program activities are coordinated with the Tribal Council, the Tribal Planning Committee, and public health services. Staff participate on a multidisciplinary team that includes lawyers, nurses, psychologists, social workers, and teachers. Clients are referred by health care professionals, public social service agencies, public schools, law enforcement agencies, courts, family members, neighbors, self-referrals, and sources within the agency.

Funding: Direct federal funds support the program.

Descriptors: federal programs, welfare agencies, native americans.

The American Bar Association (ABA)

1800 M Street, NW
2nd Floor South
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 331-2250
331-2256

Project Director, Patricia M. Hoff

ABA is involved in continuing efforts to solve the widespread problem of "child snatching." The ABA supported the Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act of 1980, which requires courts to recognize and enforce certain custody and visitation decrees of sister states, authorizes the use of the Federal Parent Locator Service to locate abducted children, and makes it possible for the F.B.I. to investigate certain parental kidnapping cases.

The project is one of the activities of the ABA's National Legal Resource Center for Child Advocacy and Protection, (address listed above).

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Bureau of Indian Affairs.
Butler, R. V.
Bureau of Indian Affairs (Dept. of the Interior), Washington, D.C. Div. of Social Services.
1951 Constitution Ave., N.W.; Washington, DC 20245
Jul 41.

Services: The purpose of the program is to provide social services for eligible Indian children and families living on federal Indian reservations or other Indian land. It also provides technical consultation to federally recognized Indian tribes operating their own programs.
Clientele: Service is provided to Indian children up to age 18 living on or near federally recognized reservations and other Indian land in Oklahoma or Alaska. Indirect services are provided for lay audiences, professional and paraprofessional groups, and Indian governmental groups.
Staffing: The program staff consists of 270 social workers. Volunteers serve as advocates.
Organization: The administering organization is a federal agency under the supervision of the U.S. Department of the Interior.
Coordination: The program is coordinated with the National Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect, as well as with a variety of interagency committees on reservations. Cases are referred from a number of medical, social services, educational, legal, law enforcement, and religious sources, as well as by family and friends. Cases are referred to state, county, and federal agencies and to private organizations. Some services are purchased from outside sources.
Funding: The program is funded primarily with direct federal funds.

Descriptors: native americans, federal programs, social services.

CARD 1 of 3.

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1990 M Street NW
Washington, DC 20036
(202)223-4300

CHILD TRENDS, INC.

345 East 46th St.
New York, NY 10017
(212)697-3150

Child Trends was established in January 1979, with the aid of a two-year grant from the Foundation for Child Development. A not-for-profit charitable and educational organization, Child Trends' basic objective is to improve the quality, scope and use of statistical information concerning children. This will be accomplished by:

1) improving the concepts and methods that guide research on the quality of life of children in the United States, including the design and coordination of collaborative research projects in this field;

2) educating the public with respect to current trends in the circumstances of children's lives and disseminating indicators of child health, learning, and behavior;

3) fostering collaboration among medical, behavioral, and social scientists and other professionals in the advancement of multidisciplinary approaches to the understanding of child development; and

CARD 2 of 3.

4) encouraging other organizations and individuals to improve their use of statistical information concerning children.

Child Trends approaches its objective from a combination of perspectives which it feels is vital for its fulfillment. The first is a social indicators perspective, by which we mean careful attention to the measurement, analysis, and reporting of changes over time in significant conditions that pertain to the well-being of American children and their families.

The second is a life-course perspective, by which we mean attention to the physical, social, and psychological development of children from birth into the teenage years. This approach recognizes the importance, among other things, of the timing and sequence of significant life events for subsequent development, and of longitudinal methods of research and analysis.

Finally, Child Trends emphasizes an ecological perspective, by which we mean that the status and conditions of children can be understood only in the context of the systems of institutions and relationships in which children develop. Chief among these systems are the family, the school, the peer group and the larger socio-economic stratification system.

CARD 3 of 3.

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Per 11/30/81 letter from Dr. James L. Peterson, Washington, DC.

"We do have information in our data on the ethnic and racial origins of the sample children. While we have not done it, it is possible to construct a variable indicating whether the child's biological mother, biological father, or both were considered to be American Indian. However, my rough estimate is that only about a dozen children (out of 2300 in the sample) have an American Indian as a mother. So by whatever definition, the sample of American Indian children would be too small to permit such analysis."

Child Welfare League of America
Center for Governmental Affairs
1346 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 310
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 833-2850

Joyce M. Black, President
Edwin Watson, Executive Director

The only national, standard-setting, privately supported organization totally devoted to the improvement of services for children, the League is a federation of almost 400 child welfare agencies, public and private, religious and nonsectarian. The League acts as a source of information and practical help with day-to-day and long-range problems...with policy and program and practice. It is an "enabler" ...a catalyst...an advocate in behalf of children and families needing help.

The League prints a wide variety of publications on subjects related to all aspects of child welfare (adoption, foster care, group homes, parenting, etc.).

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Children's Defense Fund (CDF)
Marian Wright Edelman, Director
1520 New Hampshire Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 483-1470
(800) 424-9602

ACF is a national public charity based in Washington, DC with staff representatives in several states. Founded in 1968, CDF's goal is to place the needs of children and their families higher on the nation's public policy agenda.

CDF's five program areas are: child health; child welfare; education; child care and family support services; and mental health.

CDF's staff of 60 engages in research, public education, monitoring federal agency and legislative policy, litigation, community organizing, networking and technical assistance to national, state and local groups working on behalf of children. Network services include a toll free number; accurate and timely information on children's issues through monthly CDF Reports and periodic updates; policy briefings; training; technical assistance; and resource exchanges.

Children's Defense Fund (CDF)

1520 New Hampshire Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 483-1470
(800) 424-9602

CDF deals with the education, care, welfare, and health of children, and with advocacy affecting legislation in these areas. Staff attorneys deal with class action suits and litigation. Individual cases, however, are not handled.

CDF also maintains a telephone service for those wanting current information on federal legislation and regulations concerning children.

The newsletter CDF Reports is available on a subscription basis.

Children's Legal Rights (CLR)

Information and Training Program
2008 Hillyer Pl., NW
Washington, DC 20009
(209) 332-6575

CLR provides information on children's rights and training for people involved in social services to familiarize themselves with children's rights, children's services, and their responsibilities to children.

Training sessions are sponsored by social service agencies throughout the country by invitation. CLR also publishes a bimonthly journal, Children's Legal Rights Journal, which deals with trends in the laws dealing with chidlren's rights.

Children's Foundation (The)

1420 New York Ave., NW
Suite 800
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 347-3300
Barbara Bode, President

CARD 1 of 2.

SOURCE #3

COURT COUNSELOR TRAINING AND SEMINAR
INVESTIGATORS: UNKNOWN
PERFORMING ORG: AMERICAN ACADEMY OF CHILD PSYCHIATRY INC., 1424 16TH ST., N.W. SUITE 201-A, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 20036, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
SPONSORING ORG: U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE, LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMIN., 633 INDIANA AVE. N.W., WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 20531, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CONTRACT/GRANT NO.: 79DFAX0069
6/79 TO 6/80 FY: 79 FUNDS: $105,530 DATE ENTERED: 00105530
FISCAL YEAR FUNDING STATUS: 79/06
IN-HOUSE: 80/06

THIS PROJECT WAS DEVELOPED IN RESPONE TO THE TRIBAL JUDICIARY'S INCREASING RESPONSIBILITY FOR JUVENILE CASES. RECENT LEGISLATIVE CHANGES AND COURT DECISIONS HAVE INCREASED THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE TRIBES IN HANDLING JUVENILES. RECENT STUDIES INDICATE THAT INDIAN YOUTHS ARE PLACED OUTSIDE THEIR FAMILY, INDEED, OFF THE RESERVATION AT AN ALARMING RATE. THERE ARE MANY REASONS FOR THIS, THE LEADING ONE BEING THAT NON-INDIAN COURTS WERE MAKING THE DECISIONS AND USUALLY DID NOT CONSIDER THE ADVANTAGES OF KEEPING THE JUVENILE ON THE RESERVATION. IN ADDITION, THE COURTS MAY NOT HAVE CONSIDERED THE LONG-TERM RAMIFICATIONS OF THERE DECISIONS, E.G., INCREASED DELINQIENT BEHAVIOR AND CULTURAL DISORIENTATION. THIS PROJECT SEEKS TO PROVIDE TRAINING FOR COURT PERSONNEL TO DECREASE THIS.

CARD 2 of 2.

SOURCE #3

TREND AS RESPONSIBILITY IS ASSUMED BY TRIBAL COURTS. THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF CHILD PSYCHIATRY, THROUGH ITS COMMITTEE ON THE INDIAN CHILD, HAS COLLECTED CASES CONCERNING THE HANDLING OF INDIAN JUVENILES BY COURTS. THIS PROJECT WILL CONDUCT A TRAINING SESSION FOR 150 PROFESSIONALS DEALING WITH INDIAN JUVENILES THROUGH A MULTI-DISCIPLINARY APPROACH. IN ADDITION, THE ACADEMY WILL PREPARE AND DISSEMINATE A TRAINING MANUAL TO BE USED FOR ON-RESERVATION TRAINING.

DESCRIPTORS:
ETHNIC AND SOCIAL PARAMETERS, 2.INDIANS - WESTERN HEMISPHERE
OCCUPATIONS, POPULATIONS, 2.LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTION
TEST ANIMALS, HUMAN, 2.HOMO SAPIENS - MODERN
CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, 2.JUVENILE DELINQUENCY
DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY, 2.ADOLESCENCE
EDUCATION AND TRAINING, 2.ADULT AND CONTINUING EDUCATION,
3.PROFESSIONAL
CONTINUING EDUC.;, 2.TRAINING DEVICES AND AIDS
REHABILITATION, SOCIAL & VOC., 2. COMMUNITY PLACEMENT FACILITIES
SOCIAL SCIENCE, 2.CRIMINOLOGY, 3.JUVENILE JUSTICE

Directories of Child Abuse and Related Programs

CPR Directory Services Co.
1301 20th St., NW
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 785-4055

The National Directory of Children & Youth Services -- 1981-82. Includes more than 14,000 revisions that update the 1979 edition's 25,000 listings of public and private agency providers of social, health, and juvenile services at the city, state, and federal levels. Specail features of the 1981-82 edition are complete lists of all federal resource centers, clearinghouses, and virtually all professional and advocacy organizations serving children and youth. Price and ordering information for the directory is available from CPR Directory Services Co.

SOURCE #2

Friends Committee on National Legislation

245 Second Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002

Indian Report
#5, May 1978

Indian Child Welfare: A Grim Story
G - 4, Rev
June 15, 1977

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Indian Child Welfare Act Grant Program.
Butler, R. V.
Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C.
1951 Constitution Ave., N.W.; Washington, DC 20245
Jun 80.

Services: The purpose of part of the program is to prevent abuse and neglect of Indian children and to treat victims and their families. Direct services to families include family counseling, social work counseling, 24-hour counseling, legal assistance, residential care, employment and financial assistance, housing assistance, and transportation. Direct services to children include individual therapy, therapeutic day care, emergency foster care, family and residential foster care, education, diagnostic services, and emergency services. Indirect services include referral, training, advocacy, needs assessment, program planning, public awareness, services coordination, and technical assistance. Some services are purchased from other programs.

Clientele: Individual children, parents, and families from throughout the nation are served. Groups receiving indirect services include lay audiences, professional groups, paraprofessional groups, and other programs.

Staffing: The program staff includes social workers and social service professionals. The program uses several multidisciplinary teams for case consultation.

Organization: The program is administered by a public, federal social services agency.

Coordination: Interagency coordination is maintained through efforts by area offices. Cases are referred to the program by public hospitals, public social service agencies, public schools, law enforcement agencies, courts, family members, neighbors, and self-referrals.

Funding: The program is supported entirely by direct federal funds.

Descriptors: federal programs, child welfare agencies, native americans.

CARD 1 of 2.

SOURCE #3

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD PUBLICATION SERIES
INVESTIGATORS: WILLIAMS D; DAVIS S
PERFORMING ORG: U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMIN., 1030 15TH ST. N.W. SUITE 250, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 20417, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
SPONSORING ORG: U.S. DEPT. OF HEALTH EDUCATION & WELFARE, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, ALCOHOL DRUG ABUSE & MENTAL HEALTH ADMIN., NATIONAL INST. ON DRUG ABUSE, 5600 FISHERS LN., ROCKERVILLE, MARYLAND, 20852, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CONTRACT/GRANT NO.: 271-79-1400
5/79 TO 11/79. FY: 79 FUNDS: $59,717 DATE ENTERED: 00059717
FISCAL YEAR FUNDING STATUS: 79/05
IN-HOUSE: 79/11

OBJECTIVE: TO PRODUCE A PUBLICATION SERIES FOR THE 1979 INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD WHICH WILL CONSIST OF THREE (3) BOOKLETS OF APPROXIMATELY 40 PAGES EACH ON THE FOLLOWING TOPICS: SCHOOLS, FAMILIES, AND SELF-CONCEPT, DRUG ABUSE AND RACIAL/ETHNIC MINORITY CHILDREN AND YOUTH, AND DRUG ABUSE AS A FACTOR IN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK: 1. ESTABLISH AN ADVISORY/REVIEW BOARD OF EXPERTS IN THE DRUG ABUSE FIELD WHO ARE KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT ISSUES RELATING TO CHILDREN AND YOUTH. 2. PRODUCE A BOOKLET OF NOT LESS THAN 40 PRINTED PAGES ON THE CRITICAL ROLE OF THE SCHOOLS AND THE FAMILY IN THE YOUNG PERSON'S EMERGING CONCEPT OF SELF. THE DISCUSSION OF THE SELF-CONCEPT WILL BE LINKED WITH VALUES IDENTIFICATION, DECISION-MAKING SKILLS AND OTHER

CARD 2 of 2

SOURCE #3

COPING SKILLS FOR POSITIVE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT. 3. PRODUCE A BOOKLET OF NOT LESS THAN 75 PAGES ON DRUG ABUSE AND RACIAL/ETHNIC MINORITY CHILDREN AND YOUTH. THIS BOOKLET WILL CONTAIN MATERIAL SUBMITTED BY FIVE DIFFERENT AUTHORS. EACH AUTHOR WILL REPRESENT ONE OF THE FIVE MAJOR RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUPS IN THE COUNTY-CHICANO, PUERTO RICAN, BLACK, ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER, AND AMERICAN INDIAN. INFORMATION FOR EACH RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP WILL BE PROVIDED ON THE FOLLOWING TOPICS: 1. FAMILY STRUCTURE. 2. THE RELATIONSHIP OF FAMILY VALUES AND STRUCTURE TO THE POSSIBILITY OF FAMILY THERAPY APPROACHES IN THE TREATMENT OF DRUG ABUSE. 3. OVERALL ENVIRONMENTAL-ECONOMIC VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH THIS GROUP. 4. IMMIGRATION EXPERIENCES OR INTERNAL MIGRATION PATTERNS THAT LEAD TO ALIENATION OR OTHER DIFFICULTIES THAT MAY RELATE TO DRUG ABUSE. CULTURAL IDENTITY RELATED TO ONSET OF ADULT IDENTITY. 5. CULTURAL VALUE SYSTEM THAT MAY RELATE TO DRUG USE AND ABUSE; DIFFERING COPING PATTERNS THAT ARE USED BY YOUTH AND ARE APPROVED/DISAPPROVED OF BY THEIR ELDERS. 6. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CULTURAL VALUES AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND EFFECTIVE TREATMENT MODALITIES FOR THE YOUNG RACIAL/ETHNIC DRUG ABUSER. 4. PRODUCE A BOOKLET OF NOT LESS THAN 25 PRINTED PAGES THAT WILL DISCUSS VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUG ABUSE AND CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT.

CARD 1 of 2.

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National Advisory Council on Indian Education
425 13th Street, NW
Penn. Building, Suite 326
Washington, DC 20004
(202) 376-8882

The Council advises the Congress and the Secretary of Education with regard to programs benefitting Indian children and adults. It advises the Secretary with respect to the administration of any program in which Indian children or adults aprticipate from which they can benefit. It provides technical assistance to local educational agencies and to Indian educational agencies, institutions and organizations to assist them in improving the education of Indian children. It also assists the Secretary in developing criteria and regulations for the administration and evaluation of grants.

The Council consists of 15 members, including a chairperson, who are Indians and Alaska Natives appointed by the President. The Council meets at the call of the Chairperson, but not less than two times per year.

CARD 2 of 2.

It is essential that the National Advisory Council on Indian Education hear from the Indian community concerning educational issues.

The National Advisory Council cordially invites all Indian tribes, organizations, and individuals to submit "written testimony directly to the Council relative to the "REAUTHORIZATION OF THE INDIAN EDUCATION ACT" which expires September 30, 1984. The third day of each full Council meeting will be reserved for the purpose of hearing testimony of the Indian community in this regard. It is of the utmost importance that your "written testimony" relative to the Indian Education Act, Title IV of Public Law 92-318, be received in the immediate future, since it will assist the Council in the develop ment of our legislative recommendations to the Congress of the U.S.

The notices of the Full Council meetings are published in the Federal Register and sent to individuals on their mailing list. If you would like to have your name added to NACIE's mailing list, please contact the NACIE office (address on card 1).

National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (NCCAN)

Children's Bureau
Adm. for Children, Youth & Families
Dept. of Health and Human Services
P.O. Box 1182
Washington, DC 20013
(202) 245-2840

NCCAN administers federal HHS funds for prevention and treatment of child abuse, and it funds 10 regional centers. The centers provide training and technical assistance to the states within their regions. In addition, NCCAN operates the Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect in Arlington, Virginia.

National Child Day Care Association

1501 Benning Road, NE
Washington, DC 20002
(202) 397-3800

Helen Taylor, Executive Director

CARD 1 of 2.

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National Legal Resource Center for Child Advocacy
and Protection

Howard Davidson
American Bar Association
1800 M Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 331-2250

The National Legal Resource Center for Child Advocacy and Protection is a project of the ABA/Young Lawyer's Division, which attempts to locate legal representation for Indian children or parents to be made available, without charge, to client.

Such representation might be obtained by the Center through contacts it maintains with lawyers who are willing to provide their time on a volunteer basis or through lists which the Center maintains of various local and state bar association projects designed for such purposes.

Started in 1978 with a grant from the National Center on Child Abuse

CARD 2 of 2.

and Neglect (HHS), the Resource Center services as a national legal clearinghouse on child welfare legal issues. It publishes a free newsletter, Legal Response: Child Advocacy and Protection, and a monograph series on such subjects as the confidentiality of child protective records, special education advocacy, monitoring of children in foster care, and child sexual abuse.

The Center has initiated several major projects: The first involves the legal aspects of child abuse and neglect; the second is a program to help the legal system make a better contribution toward planning for children in foster care; the third is an effort to study and improve on

(incomplete)

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SOURCE #1

National Legal Resource Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (Professional)

Howard Davidson
1800 M Street, NW
2nd Floor South
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 331-2250

SOURCE #1

National Resource Center on Child Abuse and Neglect for Social Workers

Leila Whiting
NASW/APWA
1425 H Street, NW, #600
Washington, DC 20005
(202) 628-6800

North American Indian Women's Association (NAIWA)

c/o U.S. Department of Labor
Women's Bureau
200 Constitution Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20210
(202) 523-6633

Mary Natani, President

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National Center for Battered Women and Abused Children

Legal Counseling & Information Center
3960 Peachtree Rd., NE, Suite 500
Atlanta, GA 30319
(404) 321-5463

Louis A. Jassin, Director
Doug Davis, Executive Director

SOURCE #4

St. Augustine's Center for American Indians

4512 North Sheridan Rd.
Chicago, IL 60640
(312) 784-1050

St. Augustine's offers a multi-service comprehensive social services program to American Indians in Chicago. Services provided include: children and family services counseling; adoption and foster home placements; group work for children and scholarship aide.

SOURCE #4

American Indian Center

1630 W. Wilson Ave.
Chicago, IL 60640
(312) 275-5871

Located in uptown inter-city area. Center's programs are integrated in a "total support" system, which has proven effective in meeting the needs of individuals particularly those who are encountering multiple problems in their adjustment to urban living. Center includes a social service department which provides individual and family counseling. Legal services are available through an Indian legal aide. Center also runs a summer day camp program for children 5-13. Teenages 14-21 learn work experience as program counselors under the supervision of Center staff.

Social services director is Francis Jack.

SOURCE #4

American Indian Chapel of the
Christian Reformed Church

1342 S. Elmwood Ave.
Berwyn, Illinois 60402
(312) 484-5180 477-5406

1941 W. Belmont
Chicago, Illinois 60657

The purpose of the American Indian Chapel is to minister to American Indian people of all tribes in the City of Chicago. The Center provides a day care center for children 2-4 years old. It meets on Tuesday and Thursday mornings from 11 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and prepares pre-school children for kindergarten.

CARD 1 of 2.

National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse
332 S. Michigan Ave., Suite 1250
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 663-3520

NCPCA's goals are:

- To stimulate greater public awareness of the incidence, causes, nature, and and effects of child abuse.
- To promote the development of child abuse prevention programs where none exist.
- To advocate for change aimed at preventing child abuse.
- To communicate with concerned citizens about child abuse research, public policy, and prevention programs.
- To establish cooperation among organizations that relate to the problems of child abuse.

One of NCPCA's primary goals is the development and implementation of prevention projects in the field of child abuse. First consideration is given to programs that are relatively inexpensive, will have an impact on the family before any child is abused, and can be duplicated in communities throughout the country.

NCPCA publishes and distributes educational materials that deal with a variety of topics, including parenting, child abuse, and child abuse prevention.

CARD 2 of 2.

The NCPCA Catalog, which includes price and ordering information, is available free upon request from the sales correspondent.

Caring, a national newsletter, is published quarterly, and single copies are free to NCPCA members.

NCPCA offers technical assistance and consultive services to diverse agencies, programs, and individuals around the country. In the past this has included help in establishing crisis nurseries, drafting new legislation, implementing legislative programs, representing abused children, providing speakers, and designing conferences. NCPC has also given assistance in community organization, public awareness programs, fund-raising, training, and program development and program evaluation.

Native American Committee

SOURCE #4

Youth Services
4546 North Hermitage
Chicago, IL 60640
(312) 728-3181

Case workers provide tutoring, employment searches, and informal counseling. Caseworkers are well-acquainted with various juvenile justice programs and they work cooperatively in the advocacy for their clients. Recreational and cultural activities are also available.

SOURCE #4

Native American Outpost

Edgewater-Uptown
Community Mental Health Center
4740 North Clark
Chicago, IL 60640
(312) 769-0205
728-1991

Provides child and adolescent counseling, individual and group support counseling, psychiatric testing and evaluation, and alcoholism counseling. A crisis walk-in services is available.

Indian Youth of America
Ms. Pat Gordon, Director
4509 Stone
Sioux City, Iowa
(712) 276-0794

Indian Youth of America, Inc. (IYA) is a non-profit organization located in Sioux City, Iowa. It is dedicated to helping Indian children overcome historic social barriers by providing opportunities and experiences that will aid them in their educational, career, cultural and personal growth while developing a positive sense of self and culture. IYA was incorporated in 1978 and began full operation in 1980.

Major IYA programs include: a series of Indian Youth Summer Camps, a Cultural Enrichment Project, Athletic Clinics, a Career Awareness/Placement Service, a nationally distributed newsletter, a Resource Center for accumulating and disseminating literature relevant to the welfare of Indian youth, and an American Indian Child Service Program.

IYA's American Indian Child Service Program was established to serve the Sioux City area and surrounding Indian Reservations. Its primary goal is to prevent the painful breakup of Indian families. In working toward this purpose, the program:

- Informs Indian families and the non-Indian community, particularly social service agencies, of the rights of Indian families under the Indian Child Welfare Act;
- Provides referral services for service agencies to locate tribes, foster homes, and group homes for Indian children who may be from tribes distant to the immediate area;
- Provides information and services to Indian families and tribes pertaining to the Indian Child Welfare Act;
- Counsels with the parents of Indian children to get them involved in the court process, the probation office, or whatever area of the social/governmental structure is necessary, to prevent loss of custody of their children;
- Counsels Indian children and their parents on the problems that contribute to the breakup of the Indian family; and
- Acts as an advocate for tribes and/or families in court proceedings concerning Indian children.

In addition to the above services, the American Indian Child Service Program is in the process of starting an Indian foster parent recruitment program and a workshop series on parenting skills geared towards the Indian parents in the Sioux City community.

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12/7/81

Lawrence Indian Center, Inc.
PO Box 1016
2326 Louisiana, Parkhill Plaza
Lawrence, Kansas 66044
(Ms. Elizabeth Hatchett)

The Lawrence Indian Center, Inc., is a urban Center located in Lawrence, Kansas. The Indian population served is around 2,000. Haskell Indian Junior College is located in Lawrence, as well as the University of Kansas.

At present, the Lawrence Indian Center is conducting a needs assessment survey. The project has been funded through Title II of the Indian Child Welfare Act. Through the results received from the survey, the Center's staff hope to develop several programs that will benefit Native American children directly.

Some of the programs being considered are: training sessions for future employment, tutoring services, cultural studies, arts and crafts workshops, and part time to full time employment for

CARD 2 of 2.

12/7/81

youths. The Center would also like to set up scholarship funds for deserving students to encourage further education.

The Lawrence Indian Center's staff feel that building a positive base for the Indian families and youths to identify with will instill pride and encourage a stable foundation for the population the Center serves.

The ongoing services at the Center are: a place to come and visit, counseling, job service, emergency services, food bank, and many one to one relationships that the Center feels is of the utmost importance.

The direct contact the Center has with well over one hundred Native Americans monthly indicates that the Center is a viable part in the lives of the Native American population. The staff wants to be the pillar to withstand some uncertainty in urban life and encourage a hopeful future for the families and youths living in the area. We are all one working for a better world for the children that will soon be contributing to the "wheel of life."

CARD 1 of 3 SOURCE #3

NORTHEAST INDIAN FAMILY SUPPORT PROJECT
INVESTIGATORS: MEYERS R

PERFORMING ORG: BOSTON INDIAN COUNCIL INC., 105 S. HUNTINGTON AVE., JAMAICA PLAINS, MASSACHUSETTS, 02130, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
SPONSORING ORG: U.S. DEPT. OF HEALTH EDUCATION & WELFARE, OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES, OFFICE OF PLANNING RESEARCH & EVALUATION, 200 INDEPENDENCE AVE. S.W., WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 20201, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CONTRACT/GRANT NO.: 18-P-90693/1-03
10/79 TO 9/80 FY: 80 FUNDS: NA DATE INTERED: NA
FISCAL YEAR FUNDING STATUS: 79/10
IN-HOUSE: 80/09

DURING THE 1978/79 PROGRAM YEAR, THERE WERE FIVE TASKS COMPLETED UNDER THE RESEARCH ASPECT OF THE PROJECT. THEY ARE: 1. A REVIEW OF HISTORICAL LITERATURE ON MICMAC INDIANS, 2. DEVELOPMENT OF INTERVIEW SCHEDULE DESIGNED TO EXAMINE MODERN DAY MICMAC INDIANS FAMILY PRACTICE/STRUCTURE, 3. COMPLETION OF 25 COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS (MICMAC), 4. TELEPHONE SURVEY OF LOCAL FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION AGENCIES TO DETERMING NUMBERS OF INDIAN CHILDREN PLACED IN FOSTER OR ADOPTION HOMES. 5. PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SOCIAL WORKERS THAT WILL IDENTIFY ATTITUDINAL AND PROCEDURAL BARRIERS TO THE DELIVERY OF SERVICES NATIVE PEOPLE.

CARD 2 of 3. SOURCE #3

THR PROGRAM HAS ALSO BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN RECRUITING A SUMMER VOLUNTEER, AN ANTHROPOLOGY PROFESSOR FROM THE UNIV. OF MA., BOSTON TO ANALYZE AND DEVELOP FIVE FAMILY PROFILES BASED ON INFORMATION GATHERED THROUGH THE INTERVIEW SCHEDULES.

DUE TO A SHORTAGE OF STAFF TWO ON-GOING RESEARCH OBJECTIVES HAVE BEEN INCORPORATED IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF THE THIRD PROGRAM YEAR. THEY ARE: OBJECTIVE 1. COLLECT BASELINE DATA ON INDIANS PLACED IN FOSTER AND ADOPTIVE CARE. ACTIVITIES: COMPLETE QUESTIONNAIRE TO SECURE FROM LOCAL SOCIAL WORKERS TO NUMBER OF INDIAN FOSTER AND ADOPTIVE CASES; CONTINUE DISCUSSION WITH DPW STAFF ATTORNEY ON ISSUES OF CONFIDENTIALITY WITH REGARDS TO ACCESS TO CLIENT FILES; EXPLORE, ANALYZE AND WEIGH NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL DATA RELEVANT TO THIS OBJECTIVE; DOCUMENT FINDINGS. OBJECTIVE 2. CONTINUE THE EXAMINATION OF TRADITIONAL AND MODERN MICMAC KINSHIP PATTERNS. ACTIVITIES: ANALYZE INFORMATION GATHERED THROUGH INTERVIEW SCHEDULES ALREADY COMPLETED; DEVELOP IN-DEPTH PROFILE ON FIVE INTERVIEWEES; DEVELOP ANALYSIS WITH SPECIFIC ATTENTION BEING PAID TO:
A. PLACEMENT MECHANISM,
B. WHAT CONSTITUTES A MORE APPROPRIATE PLACEMENT MECHANISM, C. WHAT CONSTITUTES LEGITIMATE GROUNDS FOR REMOVAL OF CHILDREN FROM THEIR NATURAL PARENTS.

THE FINAL RESEARCH REPORT WILL BE COMPLETED BY THE END OF THE FIRST QUARTER. THE END PRODUCT OF THIS REPORT WILL BE AN INTEGRATED ANALYSIS OF ALL RESEARCH DATA COLLECTED AND A REVISED SERVICE MODEL WHICH REFLECTS RESEARCH FINDINGS.

CARD 3 of 3.

SOURCE #3

DESCRIPTORS:
REFERENCE CODES, 2.INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS
ETHNIC AND SOCIAL PARAMETERS, 2.INDIANS - WESTERN HEMISPHERE
OCCUPATIONS, POPULATIONS, 2.SOCIAL, WELFARE, MENTAL HEALTH, 3.SOCIAL WORKERS
SOCIAL SCIENCES, 2.FAMILY, 3.KINSHIP AND MARRIAGE PATTERNS;, 2.HISTORY 3.HISTORY -OTHER;, 2.SOCIAL SCIENCES METHODOLOGY, 3.SOCIAL SCIENCE SURVEYS, 3.METHODOLOGY -OTHER
SOCIAL SERVICES, 2.ADOPTION SERVICES, 2.FOSTER HOMES, 2.SOCIAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, 3.PROGRAM EVALUATION
PROJECT LOCATION INDEX, 2. REGIONAL UNITED STATES, 3.NORTHEASTERN STATES

Michigan Indian Child Welfare Agency

P.O. Box 537
Saulte Ste. Marie, MI 49783
(906) 635-9400

Rick O'Kane

A private child-placing agency, state-licensed and funded, to provide services to Indian families and children. Foster care and adoption services are prime functions of agency at this point but some preventive services are being developed.

Governed by a 9-member board of directors, all of whom are Indian. Established by the state to be maintained, controlled and staffed by Indian people.

5/25/82

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Child Abuse and Neglect Project.
Aitken, R.; Smith, F.
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe Social Services, Cass Lake.
Box 217; Cass Lake, MN 56633
Oct 78.

Services: The purpose of the program is to eliminate child abuse and neglect. Direct services provided to parents include alcohol counseling; social work counseling; lay therapy; legal assistance; employment, financial, and housing assistance; and family planning assistance. Direct services to children include day care, emergency foster care, and residential foster care. Indirect services include referral, advocacy, child abuse and neglect reporting, information and library services, legal services, professional and public awareness, and services coordination.

Clientele: Groups receiving indirect services include lay audiences, professional groups, paraprofessional groups, and professional and paraprofessional participants in Indian programs. Persons throughout the state are served.

Staffing: The program is staffed by a professional supervisor, a professional staff member, and three paraprofessionals. The program uses a multidisciplinary team for case consultation and training; team members include clergy, lawyers, nurses, social workers, mental health workers, and school principals.

Organization: The program is administered by a federally recognized tribal child welfare agency. E. H. White and Company evaluates the program.

Coordination: Major referral sources are public hospitals, public social service agencies, public schools, law enforcement agencies, courts, family members, neighbors, and self referrals. Cases are referred to public, county agencies.

Funding: The program is wholly supported by direct federal funds.

Descriptors: federal programs, native americans, social services agencies, child welfare services.

CARD 1 of 2.

SOURCE #3

PATTERNS OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL SUPPORT STRUCTURES USED BY INDIAN CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

INVESTIGATORS: LINTON M

PERFORMING ORG: MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS SYSTEM, 3416 4TH AVE. S., MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55408, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SPONSORING ORG: U.S. DEPT. OF EDUCATION, NATIONAL INST. OF EDUCATION, 1200 19TH ST. N.W., WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 20208, UNITED STATE OF AMERICA

CONTRACT/GRANT NO.: NIEG800085

9/80 TO 8/81 FY: 81 FUNDS: NA DATE ENTERED: NA

FISCAL YEAR FUNDING STATUS: 80/9

IN-HOUSE: 81/08

DESCRIPTORS:

BIOMETRIC PARAMETERS, 2.SEX AS A PARAMETER

ETHNIC AND SOCIAL PARAMETERS, 2.INDIANS - WESTERN HEMISPHERE

OCCUPATIONS, POPULATIONS, 2.SELECTED POPULATIONS, 3.FAMILY MEMBERSHIP, 4.SIBLING

REGIONAL PARAMETERS, 2.URBAN

TEST ANIMALS, HUMAN, 2.HOMO SAPIENS - MODERN

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, 2.MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS, 3.PRIMARY PREVENTION,

CARD 2 of 2.

SOURCE #3

4.SOCIAL SUPPORT SYSTEMS

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY, 2.ADOLESCENCE, 2.ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AGE -NS., 2.SOCIAL BEHAVIOR - DEVELOPMENT, 3.FAMILY RELATIONS

EDUCATION AND TRAINING, 2.SCHOOLS - LEVEL AND TYPE, 3.ELEMENTARY SCHOOL,
3.HIGH SCHOOL;, 2.MEASUREMENT/PREDICATION IN EDUC, 2.PUPIL ADJUSTMENT AND LEARNING, 3.UNDERACHIEVEMENT, 3.OTHER

EVALUATION/MEASUREMENT - PSYCH, 2.TESTS AND METHODS, 3.QUESTIONNAIRES, BIOGRAPH. DATA

COGNITIVE PROCESSES, 2.INTELLIGENCE

SENSORY & PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES, 2.TIME PERCEPTION

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY, 2.ATTITUDES & ATTITUDE CHANGE, 2.GROUP & INTERPERSONAL BEHAVIOR, 3.FAMILY INTERACTIONS & PROBLEMS, 3.PEER RELATIONS;, 2.SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY -OTHER

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CARD 1 of 2.

Big Horn County Child Protection Committee (CPC).
Palm, P.: Webber, M.
Big Horn County Child Protection Committee, Hardin, Mont.
P. O. Box 426; Hardin, MT 59034
Sep 73.

ABServices: The purpose of the program is to receive referrals, provide collective advice regarding treatment, support families, and provide information to the public. All social, special, welfare, and health services, and child care services required are available by referral to the appropriate member agency. Follow-up is provided by professionals from the various agencies comprising the committee through direct contact and telephone calls at least once a month. A parenting group for single mothers and a prenatal class are offered as part of preventive services. Expansion of preventative programs and the organization of Big Brother and Big Sister groups are planned.

Clientele: Children, parents, and families, primarily from low-income, rural areas, are served. Clients from the Cheyenne, Crow, and Anglo-Saxon communities are served.

Staffing: There are no full-time or paid committee members.

CARD 2 of 2.

However, professionals paid by their individual agencies include child welfare personnel, doctors, lawyers, nurses, pediatricians, psychiatric social workers, psychologists, and social workers. Members of the Crow community are used in working with Indian families.

Organization: The program is a cooperative county effort. Agencies involved include the Big Horn County Department of Welfare, Bureau of Indian Affairs (Department of Interior), Mental Health Clinic, Indian Public Health Hospital, Vocational Rehabilitation, Big Horn County Schools, Big Horn County Department of Health, and Legal Services of Hardin.

Coordination: Medical authorities, government social service agencies, schools, law enforcement agencies, parents and neighbors refer cases to the program. Case reports are sent by name to social services authorities and the central registry maintained by the Montana State Social and Rehabilitation Service.

Descriptors: cooperative programs, child protection services, native americans, volunteers.

CARD 2 of 2.

are provided for lay audiences, professional groups, and paraprofessional groups.

Staffing: The full-time staff consists of 4 social workers and 2 homemaking aides.

Organization: This state-sponsored child welfare program is under the supervision of the State of Montana Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services.

Coordination: The staff participates on a multidisciplinary team consisting of representatives from medicine, public health nursing, psychology, law, and child development. A reservation team includes, in addition to those above, 3 public health workers, a social worker, a probation officer, a tribal court judge, and 2 Bureau of Indian Affairs social service specialists. Most referrals are received from neighbors, probation departments, relatives, and government social service agencies. About 40 percent of the cases are referred to state agencies. Psychiatric consultation, parent effectiveness training, and testing are purchased from other agencies.

Funding: State-administered federal funds support the program.

Descriptors: state social service agencies, native americans, demonstration programs.

CARD 1 of 2.

Child Abuse and Neglect Service Demonstration Project.
Keyes, K.; Bay, B.
Rosebud County-Northern Cheyenne Child Abuse and Neglect Service Demonstration Project, Forsyth, Mont.
P.O. Box 903; Forsyth, MT 59327
Aug 75.

Services: The purpose of the program is team identification and treatment of child abuse and neglect in rural areas and on Indian reservations. Direct services to parents include social work counseling, homemaker services, 24-hour counseling, individual therapy, transportation, babysitting, lay therapy, child management classes, couples counseling, and family counseling. Individual counseling is the principal direct service for children. Also offered are individual therapy, medical care, play therapy, emergency and family foster care, and academic tutoring. A 24-hour hotline is maintained to receive reports and provide crisis intervention. Follow-up is conducted by home visits on a monthly basis for 6 months to 1 year following termination of services.

Clientele: Fifty-five county children to age 18 years, 38 parents, and 18 families have been served. Indirect services

Crow Reservation Child Protective Team.
Trottier, I.; Harding, R.
Indian Health Service, Crow Agency, Mont. Crow Service Unit.
Crow Agency, MT 59022
Apr 78.

Services: The program is devoted exclusively to the prevention of child abuse and neglect. The principal direct services for parents are social work counseling, financial assistance, legal services, family planning assistance, alcohol and drug counseling, 24-hour counseling, and individual therapy. Several other counseling and welfare services are offered. Children's services include individual therapy, medical care,, specialized therapy, emergency foster care, and play therapy. Follow-up is by semi-monthly home visit and phone call and monthly letter.

Clientele: American Indian children to age 18 years and their families are served. Nontreatment services are provided for lay audiences, professional groups, paraprofessional groups, and other programs.

Staffing: The all-volunteer staff functions as a team and consists of a physician, 3 nurses, 3 social workers, a mental health technician, a law officer, a lawyer, a judge, a health educator, and a transportation person.

Organization: This federal medical program is under the governance of the Billings Area Office of the Indian Health Service. Activities are carried out under the tribal law and order code in most cases. Evaluation is carried out by the Indian Health Service Family Services.

Coordination: Federal, county, and tribal agencies have representatives on the team. Principal sources of referrals to the program include private health care personnel, the courts, government social service agencies, law enforcement agencies, and sources within the agency itself.

Descriptors: native americans, child protection services, public agencies.

Hope Ranch Project.
Shining Warrior, T.
Hope Ranch Project, Poplar, Mont.
Box 1136; Poplar, MT 59255
Jan 72.

Services: The purpose of the program is to provide assistance to neglected and abused American Indian children. Direct services to parents include social work counseling, family planning assistance, alcohol counseling, and housing assistance. Children receive residential and family foster care, specialized therapy, and emergency foster care. Cases are followed-up by direct contact weekly.

Clientele: American Indian children in the county between the ages of 5 and 12 are served, along with their families.

Staffing: Child welfare personnel, family counselors, and houseparents staff the program. Volunteers are utilized as counselor aides.

Organization: This private, nonprofit child welfare program is governed by its Board of Directors.

Coordination: The program participates in an Area Human Services Group. Some services are purchased from other programs. Major sources of referrals are government social service agencies and the courts; relatives refer some clients.

Funding: Private and federal funds support the program.

Descriptors: native americans, residential centers, private agencies, family services.

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Indian Health Services.

Dixon, F. W.

Public Health Service (DHHS), Billings, Mont. Billings Area Indian Health Service.

P.O. Box 2143; Billings, MT 59103

Services: The purpose of the program is to provide consultation and assistance to Indian Health staff providing direct services, and to organized Protective Services Teams. Social work counseling, family counseling, individual therapy, and medical care are offered directly to parents and families. Welfare assistance and family planning assistance are available by referral to other programs. Medical care is offered directly to children by the program, and foster care is available by referral. Follow-up is provided by semi-annual direct contact.

Staffing: Public Health Service physicians, psychiatric nurses, psychiatrists, physicians' aides, and social workers are on the program staff.

Organization: The program is administered by a federal public health agency.

Coordination: All 8 reservations have Child Protection Teams which consist of medical consultants, tribal representatives, public health nurses, juvenile authorities, state child welfare personnel, and Bureau of Indian Affairs representatives . Case reports are sent to Tribal Law and Order and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Case descriptions and the diagnosis (if written consent is obtained) are shared with the Welfare Branch of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and tribal officials. Case information is also shared with Child Welfare of the county of residence. Child Protective Team members (from various involved disciplines) hold monthly meetings at each reservation to discuss cases and also development in the area of child abuse and neglect.

Descriptors: native americans, federal programs, public health services.

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CARD 1 of 2.

Child Protective Services.
Staub, W. H.
Thurston County Div. of Public Welfare, Pender, Nebr.
415 Main St.; Pender, NE 68047

Services: The purpose of the program is to provide a wide range of services to children of 2 American Indian tribes, and to provide protection from alcoholic parents. Problems must be resolved by Reservation legal jurisdiction. Direct services to parents include social work counseling, financial assistance, medical care, alconol and drug counseling, transportation, and babysitting. There also are other counseling, welfare, and therapy services available. Direct services to children include medical services, day care, emergency foster care, family foster care, specialized therapy, and crisis nursery.

Clientele: American Indian children under the age of 5 years who reside on the Reservation have been served.

Staffing: The full-time staff consists of 3 social service workers.

Organization: The program is a child welfare agency administered by the county and is under the supervision of the Nebraska Department of Public Welfare. Evaluation is carried out by audits, surveys, summaries, complaints, and fair hearings.

CARD 2 of 2.

Coordination: The Child Care Committee, which meets weekly, is composed of a member of the Winnebago Family Services, a school counselor or truant officer, a Bureau of Indian Affairs social worker, a Public Health Hospital social worker, and county community health representatives. Behavior modification and emotional therapy services are purchased from other programs. About half of the cases are identified by the program itself, and others are referred from public social service agencies, law enforcement agencies, and family members. About half of the cases are referred to a federal agency.

Funding: The program is supported by state funds and federal funds.

Descriptors: county child protection agencies, native americans, county social service agencies.

CARD 1 of 2.

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American Indian Law Center, Inc.
1117 Stanford Dr., NE
P.O. Box 4456 - Station A
Albuquerque, NM 87196
(505) 277-5462

The American Indian Law Center was established to encourage the development of political, administrative, and leadership capabilities of tribal governments. An Indian-controlled, nonprofit corporation, AILC provides broad-based services in legal research, policy analysis, and technical assistance to American Indian tribes, organizations, and individuals, as well as to governmental agencies at all levels.

The AILC has operated child welfare and family law projects which address the Indian Child Welfare Act, juvenile delinquency, and child abuse and neglect. It has published two editions of a Model Children's Code, incorporating material pertinent to the ICWA.

In addition, the Center has assumed a dominant role in tribal-state relations, long characterized by an adversary relationship. Working in cooperation with the Commission on State-Tribal Relations and the National Conference of State Legislatures,

CARD 2 of 2.

AILC staff inventoried existing agreements between tribes and states, co-sponsored regional hearings to gather information, and developed model agreements in a number of areas including foster care.

Americans for Indian Opportunity -- Indian Women

Plaza del Sol Building
Suite 808
600 Second Street, NW
Alabuquerque, NM 87102
(505) 842-0962

LaDonna Harris, President

Child Welfare League of America (CWLA)
Informational Resources Service
67 Irving Place
New York, NY 10003
(212) 254-7410

CWLA provides care and services for deprived, neglected, and dependent children and their families. A catalog of publications is available upon request.

CWLA distributes a wide variety of child welfare publications including books and materials on the following subjects:

- CWLA Standards Series
- Directory
- Administration/Finance
  - Human Services Secretary
  - CWLA Hecht Institute
  - Child & Youth Centered Information System
- Board Membership
- Adoption
- Foster Family Care/Foster Parent Education
  - Foster Parent Curricula
- Parents of Children in Placement
- Group Care/Group Homes/
  - Residential Treatment/Child Care Worker Training
- Child Welfare (General)
- Child Development
- Day Care
- Teenage Pregnancy/Young Families
- A/V Lending Library
- Child Abuse/Neglect
- Homemaker Service
- Newsletters

Cherokee Action for Foster Children Committee.
Crowe, L.; Thomasson, E.
Bureau of Indian Affairs (Dept. of Interior), Cherokee, N.C.
Cherokee Indian Agency.
Cherokee, NC 28719
May 73.

Services: Part of the program deals with child abuse and neglect. Educational services are provided for families. Day care, medical care, individual therapy, and foster care services are offered to children through referrals. Caseworkers contact clients on a monthly basis to maintain follow-up. The Cherokee Indian Agency provides transportation, stenographic work, and an NASW social work consultant for the program. In addition, the program develops and produces educational films for loan distribution or sale to groups interested in protective services or Native American culture

Clientele: Program services focus on families. Clients are drawn from mixed-income, rural areas. The program also serves other public agencies and other communities.

Staffing: Community volunteers are utilized.

Organization: The program is evaluated by reports submitted to and conferences with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and with the Swain and Jackson County Social Service.

Coordination: The program is affiliated with the National Action for Foster Children Organization. Neighbors are the major referral source. Cases are reported by name to the legal authorities and health department. Statistical information is shared with the community

Funding: The program's income is derived primarily from volunteer fund raising efforts.

Descriptors: voluntary agencies, public awareness, citizen advisory committees, native americans, federal programs, foster homes,

CARD 1 of 2.

Cherokee Social Services.
Thomasson, E.
United States Dept. of the Interior, Cherokee, N.C. Bureau of Indian Affairs.
Cherokee, NC 28719
Feb 79

Services: The program provides protective services for children and the elderly, provides foster care in Indian homes, presents a preventive program of parent education, and provides therapeutic outings for youth with problems. Direct services to parents include alcohol and drug counseling, couples and family counseling, social work counseling, group therapy, individual therapy, financial and housing assistance, and child management classes. Available through referrals are legal assistance, medical care, residential care, employment assistance, family planning assistance, and transportation. Direct services for children include individual therapy, emergency foster care, family and residential foster care, crisis nursery, diagnostic services, and emergency services. Available through referrals for children are day care, speech therapy, education, and medical services. Indirect services include referral, advocacy, program planning, public awareness, services coordination, and technical assistance.

Clientele: Federally recognized American Indians from a multi-county area are served. Indirect services are provided to lay audiences and professional groups.

Staffing: The program is staffed by social workers, clinical psychologists, eligibility determination specialists, and clerical support. The program uses a multidisciplinary team composed of lawyers, psychologists, physicians, social workers, and teachers. Volunteers serve as recreational aides and chief advocates.

CARD 2 of 2.

Organization: The program is administered by a public, federal and a public, county agency.

Coordination: The program coordinates its activities with the Cherokee Action Committee for Children, the Specialized Foster Care Board, the Cherokee Children's Home Board, and the Tribal Child Welfare Review Committee. Major referral sources include public hospitals, public schools, law enforcement agencies, family members, neighbors, and self-referrals.

Funding: Most of the program's support comes from direct federal funds and state-administered federal funds, with the remainder from state funds, personal donations, and funds from private, nonprofit and for-profit, organizations.

Descriptors: federal programs, native americans, child welfare agencies, foster care.

CARD 1 of 3 SOURCE #3

A COMPREHENSIVE SOCIAL SERVICE PLAN
INVESTIGATORS: JONES T
PERFORMING ORG: STANDING ROCK SIOUX TRIBE, TRIBAL BLDG., FORT YATES, NORTH DAKOTA, 58538. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
SPONSORING ORG: U.S. DEPT. OF HEALTH EDUCATION & WELFARE, OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES, OFFICE OF PLANNING RESEARCH & EVALUATION, 200 INDEPENDENCE AVE. S.W., WASHINGTON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 20201, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CONTRACT/GRANT NO.: 18-P-00004/8
10/79 TO 9/80 FY: 80 FUNDS: NA DATE ENTERED: NA
FISCAL YEAR FUNDING STATUS: 79/10
IN-HOUSE: 80/09

OBJECTIVES: THE OBJECTIVES OF THIS PROJECT ARE AS FOLLOWS: (A) TO DEVELOP THE CAPACITY OF A TRIBAL GOVERNMENT TO PLAN AND ADMINISTER A COMPREHENSIVE SOCIAL SERVICE SYSTEM; (B) TO INCREASE THE INVOLVMENT AND PARTICIPATION OF THE TRIBAL COUNCIL, PARENTS AND COMMUNITIES IN THE PLANNING AN DELIVERY OF CHILD WELFARE SERVICES; (C) TO DEVELOP AND TEST A MODEL INDIAN CHILDREN'S CODE AS IT RELATES TO THE "MINOR IN NEED OF CARE" COMPONENT; (D) TO DEVELOP AND TEST CHILD CARE STANDARDS RELATED TO CHILD DAY CARE; (E) TO DEVELOP AND ASSESS A MODEL FOR EMERGENCY FOSTER CARE AND; (F) TO DEVELOP AND TEST A MODEL PROGRAM FOR THE TREATMENT OF PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED WITH FAMILY DISINTEGRATION.

CARD 2 of 3. SOURCE #3

OPERATION: THE PROJECT SITE IS THE STANDING ROCK SIOUX INDIAN RESERVATION, A FEDERAL RESERVATION LOCATED IN BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA. THIS PROJECT WILL OPERATE IN FIVE PHASES: PHASE I - STAFF SELECTION; PHASE II - PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF MODELS AND STANDARDS; PHASE III - CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES; PHASE IV -MODEL IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING; AND PHASE V - MODEL IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING WILL OCCUPY THE SECOND AND MOST OF THE THIRD YEAR. MAJOR ACTIVITIES DURING THE SECOND YEAR WILL FOCUS ON STAFF TRAINING, DEVELOPMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF SEVERAL SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE TRIBE. THE DAY CARE AND CHILDREN'S SERVICES EXPANDED TO NFW AREAS SUGGESTED BY TRIBAL MEMBERS SUCH AS THE ELDERLY, FOOD STAMPS, AND TRANSPORTATION. IN ADDITION PROCEDURES AND MANUALS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS WILL BY DEVELOPED AND TESTED.

DESCRIPTORS:
REFERENCE CODES, 2.PLANNING -GENERAL
NONRESEARCH & SELECTED TOPICS, 2.PUBLICATIONS, 3.HANDBOOKS
HOME ECONOMICS, 2.CONSUMER PREF. & CONSUMPTION, 3.FOOD CONSUMER STUDIES, 4.PURCHASE OF FOOD
AGING

SOCIAL SCIENCES, 2.COMMUNITY STUDIES, 3.CITIZEN'S PARTICIPATION;, 2.FAMILY, 3.KINSHIP AND MARRIAGE PATTERNS;, 2.SOCIAL SCIENCES METHODOLOGY, 3.SOCIAL MODEL, SIMULATION

SOCIAL SERVICES, 2.AGED - COMMUNITY SERVICES, 2.CHILD ADVOCACY, 2.DAY CARE, 2.FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS, 2.FOSTER HOMES, 2.SOCIAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, 3.PARTICIPATION OF THE POOR, 3.SOCIAL SERVICES ADMIN. - OTHER;, 2.SOCIAL SERVICES -OTHER

PROJECT LOCATION INDEX, 2.UNITED STATES, 3.SOUTH DAKOTA

- Services for Indian Youth, Emergency Shelter Care, and Short Term Evaluative Care.

Brinckerhoff, E. F.; Hanson, J. S.
Charles Hall Youth Services, Bismarck, N. Dak.
P.O. Box 1995; Bismarck, ND 58502
Oct 65.

Services: The program is primarily focused on child abuse and neglect. Direct services to children include emergency, family, and residential foster care, and education. Indirect services include referral, child abuse and neglect reporting, legal services, needs assessment, public awareness, and services coordination.

Clientele: During the past year, 42 children received direct services. Indirect services are available to lay audiences, including civic clubs, church groups, and women's organizations; and to professional groups.

Staffing: Volunteers are used as clerical aides, recreational aides, and parent aides.

Organization: The program is operated by a private, nonprofit organization.

Coordination: Medical personnel, private and public social service agencies, public schools, law enforcement agencies, courts, family members, neighbors, self-referrals, churches, and sources from within the agency are the major sources of case referrals to the program.

Descriptors: private agencies, residential programs, native americans.

The National Indian Child Abuse and Neglect Center

One of 5 national minority organizations funded by the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (HHS). The center's objectives were to:

a) To develop specialized Indian oriented resources, manuals, audio-visuals, and other training guides and materials concerning the recognition, identification, treatment, reporting, and follow-up of Indian child abuse and neglect.

b) To provide training on a national basis that will utilize resources developed by the Resource Center (and other relevant resources) to address the problem of Indian child abuse and neglect.

The project was funded September 30, 1978 through September 29, 1981 with an extension to March 31, 1982 at $150,000 for each of three years. The recipient organization was: Native American Coalition of Tulsa
1740 West 41st St.
Tulsa, OK 74107
(918) 446-8432

Project director for the Center was Warren R. Weller. The project's HHS grant number was 90-C-1744.

SOURCE #1

National Indian Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center

Warren Weller, Director
6529 East 31st
Tulsa, OK 73145
(918) 663-9894

difference in addresses

National Indian Child Abuse and Neglect Resource Center.
Chibitty, P.; McAnally, M.
Native American Coalition of Tulsa, Inc., Okla.
6539 E. 31st St.; Tulsa, OK 74145
Jan 79.

Services: The purposes of the program are to develop and disseminate resources that are Indian-specific, to assist non-Indian agencies with Indian clients, and to address issues and problems related to Indian child abuse and neglect. Indirect services include training, advocacy, information and library services, needs assessment, professional awareness, program planning, public awareness, and technical assistance.

Clientele: Clients served come from througnout the nation.

Staffing: The program is staffed by 2 training specialists, an information specialist, an assistant director, a director, and a media specialist. The program uses a multidisciplinary team composed of lawyers, nurses, psychiatrists, psychologists, physicians, social workers, and teachers.

Organization: The program is administered by a private, nonprofit organization, focusing on educational services. The United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare (Children's Bureau) evaluates the program.

Coordination: Cases are referred to private, nonprofit organizations, and to public, city agencies. The program coordinates its activities with all ten HEW regional child abuse and neglect resource centers and with the four minority centers.

Funding: All of the program income comes from direct federal funds.

Descriptors: private agencies, educational programs, native americans, resource centers,

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Social Services.
Barnett, W. J.
Bureau of Indian Affairs (Dept. of Interior), Concho, Okla. Brancn of Social Services.
Concho, OK 73022
1937.

Services: The primary purpose of the program is to provide financial assistance, family counseling, and referral services to needy persons. Among the direct services available to parents are social work counseling, alcohol counseling, and supervision of individual Indian money accounts. Direct services to children consist primarily of boarding school placements.

Clientele: The program serves families from a multicounty area who are at least 25 percent Indian.

Staffing: Five full-time social workers are employed by the program.

Organization: The program is a financial assistance agency which operates under the auspices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Coordination: The majority of referrals to the program are self-referrals, and the remainder are divided among schools, public social service agencies, and family members. All cases are referred to a public state agency.

Funding: The program is financed with direct federal funds.

Descriptors: native americans, federal programs, social services, financial support.

. CARD 1 of 2.

Southwest Regional Adoption Exchange
227 N.W. 23rd
Oklahoma City, OK 73103
(405) 525-2451

The Southwest Regional Adoption Exchange opened in the summer of 1981 to provide a formal placement resource for agencies and individuals within the Southwest region when local and state resources have been exhausted.

The Southwest Regional Adoption Exchange will have among its purposes the following.

o To enlist financial support and cooperation of city, county, state and federal governments; federally recognized Indian tribes; and private individuals and institutes in carrying out the overall mission of the Exchange; and

o To list Indian children and families on the Exchange for placement in accordance with the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978.

Ethel Krepps, Native American Coalition, Tulsa, Oklahoma is on the Board of Directors for the Exchange.

. CARD 2 of 2.

At the present time, S.R.A.E. is operating primarily as a registration/listing service, with eventual expansion into other full service areas. For a $15.00 subscription fee, a listing of waiting children is now available.

Requests for further information and inquiries can be made to the Exchange (address on card 1).

SD

SOURCE #2

Indian Rights Association

Newsletters
1505 Race Street
Philadelphia, PA 12102

Cheyenne River Child Protection Team.
Johnson, J.; Koehler, V.
Cheyenne River Child Protection Team, Eagle Butte, S. Dak.
Eagle Butte, SD 57625
1974.

Services: The committee was organized voluntarily to coordinate services to families and children. Each member represents an agency, and actual casework is done through those agencies. The entire program is oriented toward coordinating agency services so that the clients' needs are met.

Clientele: The primary service catchment area is the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation. Children, parents, and families receive services through the cooperating agencies.

Staffing: The program is staffed by a voluntary multidisciplinary team composed of a physician; a public health nurse; a private agency director; 3 social workers representing the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Public Health Service, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

Organization: The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Social Services chairs the committee.

Descriptors: services coordination, federal programs, multidisciplinary teams, native americans.

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CARD 1 of 2.

Tipila.
Lane, J. M.
Sioux Youth Development Association, Inc., Eagle Butte, S. Dak.
P.O. Box 124; Eagle Butte, SD 57625
Sep 72.

Services: The purpose of the program is to provide emergency shelter for children living on the reservation. Social work counseling, family counseling, and individual therapy are offered directly by the program; parent aide, group therapy, homemaking services, health counseling, welfare services, family planning assistance, medical care, and residential care are available by referral to other programs. Play therapy, individual therapy, foster care, and residential care, and legal counsel for children are offered directly to children by the program. Legal counsel for children, speech or specialized therapy, and medical care are available by referral. Follow-up is provided by daily to bi-monthly direct contact, weekly to bi-monthly collateral contacts , and daily to bi-monthly telephone calls. A reporting hot line is in operation especially on weekends and evenings when the state line is closed.

Clientele: Children to age 18 , parents, and families from the Sioux reservation are served. Indirect services are offered to lay therapists, emergency homemakers, and drug and alcohol abuse programs.

Staffing: Social workers and houseparents are on the program staff. Nurses, child welfare personnel, and psychiatric social workers are shared with other services. Volunteers are used as lay therapists and emergency homemakers.

CARD 2 of 2.

Organization: The program is conducted by a private nonprofit organization under supervision of the Sioux Youth Development Association; primary organization focus is on child welfare. Annual fiscal evaluation on site is handled by an outside evaluator and program evaluation on site visits by the agency social workers.

Coordination: The Child Protection Team is composed of 6 members, including a doctor, social workers, a court service worker, and a Sioux Youth Development Association representative. Hospitals, government social service agencies, schools, law enforcement agencies, courts, concerned individuals, and abuse victims refer cases to the program. Case reports are sent to the police or court officials, social services, health departments, the state central registry, the Cheyenne River SCAN Register, and the Cheyenne River Child Protection Team. Other information is shared with the Community Legal Service of South Dakota, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the State Department of Social Services.

Funding: The program income consists of about 50 percent direct federal funds, 10 percent state funds, and 40 percent private funds from voluntary agencies and personal donations.

Descriptors: private agencies, native americans, residential programs.

San Juan Community Social Services.
Shumway, B. L.; Grover, M.
Utan State Dept. of Social Services, Blanding, District 7B.
522 N. 1st East; Blanding, UT 84511

Services: The purpose of the program is to provide comprehensive social services for San Juan County and to serve American Indians on Navajo and Ute Reservations. The principal direct services for parents include social work counseling, financial assistance, transportation, and individual therapy. Also offered are several other counseling, welfare, and therapy services. Direct services to children include emergency shelter care, group care, protective services, preschool home teacning, family and residential foster care, regular day care, therapeutic day care, and medical services.

Clientele: The program serves county residents. Nontreatment services are provided for lay audiences, professional groups, and paraprofessional groups.

Staffing: The staff consists of 6 social workers, 10 social service workers, 2 psychologists, a nutritionist, 12 paraprofessionals, 7 technicians, a planner, eligibility examiners, a substance abuse worker, and a manager. Volunteers serve in supportive roles.

Organization: The Utan State Department of Social Services supervises this child welfare program. Organization units include mental health, reservation services, protective services, and special programs.

Coordination: Clients are referred from a wide variety of sources.

Funding: The program is financed through state funds (55 percent), state-administered federal funds (40 percent), and county funds.

Descriptors: state social service agencies, native americans, state child protection agencies, regional programs.

CHILD ABUSE STATISTICS

National

National statistics are available from: American Humane Assn.
Children's Division
9725 E. Hampden
Denver, CO 80231
(303) 695-0811

and from: Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect
1700 N. Moore St.
Arlington, VA 22209
(703) 558-8222

State

State statistics are available from each state's department of social services and from: American Humane Assn (listed above).

Local

Local statistics should be available from your local office of social services, which is listed in the telephone directory. In most areas the office is called the Department of Social Services, The Department of Protective Services, the Department of Children and Family Services, or Social and Rehabilitative Services.

The Region X Child Welfare Training Center is designing and implementing a demonstration training project to upgrade the skills of Indian paraprofessional social workers and to develop cultural awareness skills for case workers assigned to Indian child welfare cases. The project focuses on the preventive goal of Permanency Planning for Indian children, and similar protections reflected in the Indian Child Welfare Act. Utilizing Indian paraprofessionals as project consultants for input on Indian cultural issues, the Center is developing a core curriculum for Permanency Planning and Indian Child Welfare.

Contact:

Dr. Diane Brannon, Director
Region X Child Welfare Training Center
University of Washington School of
Social Work
4101 15th Avenue, NE
Seattle, WA 98195
(206) 546-1669

or

Director of Training For
Your State
Department of Social Services

CARD 1 of 2.

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Quinault Tribal Social Services.
Todd, G. M.
Quinault Indian Nation, Taholah, Wash.
P.O. Box 1118; Taholan, WA 98587
Oct 74.

Services: Part of the program scope encompasses child abuse and neglect. Services are available on a 24-hour basis. The program is a licensed child placement agency and provides adoption and foster care services. Social work counseling, group therapy, couples counseling, family counseling, individual therapy, health counseling, child management classes, family planning assistance, and welfare services are direct services to parents, with parent aide, homemaking services and residential care obtainable through referrals in addition to some duplications of direct services. Direct services to children include individual therapy and foster care services, with day care, therapeutic day care, medical services, specialized therapy, and residential care services furnished through referrals. The foster care program has recently been changed to increase the natural parents' involvement in decision-making and to increase contacts between the child and his parents.

Clientele: Individual children and families are served. The program serves about 75 children and their families, including extended family members. Clients are drawn from low-income, rural areas on or near the Quinault Reservation.

Staffing: The program staff consists of child welfare personnel, doctors, family counselors, nurses, social workers, and case aides. All staff members are Indians.

Organization: The administering organization is governed by the Quinault Tribal Business Committee. Program evaluation is maintained by the Tribal Social Services Board of Directors.

CARD 2 of 2.

Coordination: Private physicians, social service agencies, schools, legal authorities, relatives outside the immediate family, neighbors, the Public Health Service, and victims are the major referral sources. Cases are reporte d by name to the legal authorities and to a state central registry maintained by the Department of Social and Health Services. Pertinent case information is shared with the Department of Social and Health Services and with the Quinault Tribal Court.

Funding: In the last fiscal year, most of the program income was from direct federal funds, with the remainder from state funds.

Descriptors: community programs, native americans, social services agencies.

Saint Michael's Youth Residence.
Turner, N.; Navarre, C.
Saint Michael's Youth Residence, Ethete, Wyo.
Box CC; Ethete, WY 82520
1964.

Services: Part of the program scope encompasses child abuse and neglect. Children are offered residential care directly, with counseling and group therapy furnished by purchase or through referrals. Follow-up is maintained through informal contacts in the community.

Clientele: Individual American Indian children are served. Clients are drawn from low-income, rural and urban areas.

Staffing: The program staff consits of child welfare personnel, social workers, and teachers.

Organization: The Residence is governed by the Episcopal Diocese of Wyoming.

Coordination: Government social service agencies, law enforcement agencies, courts, and parents are the major referral sources. Representatives from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Indian Health Service, and the Fremont County Department of Public Assistance and Social Services serve as the program's Advisory Committee. The Committee handles intake, release, planning, goal setting, and treatment methodology.

Funding: In the last fiscal year, direct federal, state-administered federal, and private funds accounted for 33, 29, and 38 percent of the program's income, respectively.

Descriptors: religious organizations, residential homes, child development, native americans, private agencies.